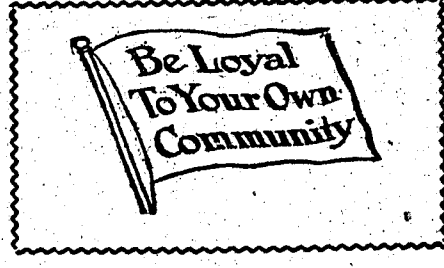


THE VERNON NEWS

THE LEADING JOURNAL OF THE FAMOUS OKANAGAN DISTRICT



Vol. XXX, No. 20.—Whole Number 1532.

VERNON, B. C., SEPTEMBER 30, 1920.

\$2.50, Payable in Advance.

RUSSIA SUBMITS PEACE PROPOSAL

Bolshevik Representatives Advance Suggestions of Treaty to Polish Delegates.

MACSWINEY STILL LIVES

Condition of Lord Mayor of Cork Shows Little Change, Says Report From Brixton Prison—Appeal Case Against Advance in Railway Freight and Passenger Rates Opened at Ottawa With Large Array of Counsel in Attendance.

Riga, Sept. 29.—Russian Bolshevik representatives at the Peace Conference here have submitted to the Polish delegates suggestions for a boundary line between Poland and the states adjoining to the east. At many points it is some distance east of the line fixed for Poland's eastern frontier at the Versailles Conference, and touches the latter line for but a short distance in the neighborhood of Brest-Litovsk. The Polish delegates have refused to accept the line, and the states adjoining to the east. At many points it is some distance east of the line fixed for Poland's eastern frontier at the Versailles Conference, and touches the latter line for but a short distance in the neighborhood of Brest-Litovsk. The Polish delegates have refused to accept the line, and the states adjoining to the east.

Settlement Effected.
Paris, Sept. 29.—The League of Nations has secured a great and genuine success in the Polish-Lithuanian dispute. Both parties have agreed to accept its arbitration, and the League commission will go as soon as possible to the scene of the trouble.

MOVEMENT OF OKANAGAN CROPS

Bad Weather Conditions During Past Week Have Considerably Delayed Shipping Operations.

Following is the latest report on Okanagan crop conditions from the office of the District Horticulturist:
During the past week the movement of fruit has been greatly retarded by account of extremely wet weather conditions. The latter end of the week McIntoshes have been moving freely. This apple is in prime condition for movement and it is to be hoped that for the next few days we are not bothered with heavy rains. The weather has been very favorable for the fruit growers. Given favorable weather the finest sample of McIntoshes ever picked will be moved out of this district.

The wet weather we are experiencing is greatly retarding the harvesting of the onion crop, and unless growers take precautions for the winter crop, there will be a possibility of heavy loss on account of the bulbs being wet. If soaked and piled in any great body in this condition sweating of the bulbs will take place and mildew and rot is bound to follow. All are so busy with the onion crop that the potato crop is being neglected. Growers are being urged to move their potatoes to the market.

Marked for Citrus has been good, there being a brisk movement in those and other fruits during the past week. However, citrus, plums and pears are about done in this section. Carrots, beets and turnips are beginning to come in, but there is no heavy demand as yet. Potatoes are in fairly good demand, but are reaching this market this week. Prices hold steady and promises to do so. Several cars of early cabbage went out during the past five days, much to the satisfaction and encouragement of the local growers. Price movement of the local growers is good. In addition to express shipments, larger quantities went forward in bulk car lots. Large quantities of celery and cabbage are still available in the vicinity of Armstrong. This season's wheat crop has been a good one, and has been yielding satisfactorily and good in quality.

GORED BY MAD BULL

Mr. Huntley, Aged Mara Citizen, Dies of Wounds Received in an Attack by Beast.

In Keith was summoned to Mara Tuesday night to attend Mr. Huntley, the aged father of Mrs. Campbell, who recently came to Mara from near Larkspur and purchased the latter farm. Mr. Huntley was 75 years of age. The injuries from which he suffered were the result of a most distressing encounter with a Jersey bull. That afternoon Mr. Huntley went into the barnyard where the bull was. The bull was a cross between a Jersey and a Friesian, and was very vicious. Mr. Huntley was attacked by the bull and was gored in the back. He was taken to the hospital and died of his wounds.

YALE ELECTION ON NOVEMBER 22ND

Premier Meighen Will Address Meetings in This Constituency.

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—Writings are being issued today for the by-election in Yale-Cariboo, resulting from the retirement of Hon. Martin Burrell. Voting will take place on Monday, November 22, the same day as in East Elgin. The writ to Peterborough Burs not yet been issued. These two by-elections are viewed here as of almost equal importance to the elections a week ago of Hon. P. B. McCurdy and Hon. R. W. Wignome. In some respects they will be a greater test.

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—The itinerary of Premier Meighen's approaching speaking tour of Western Canada probably will be definitely arranged before the close of the present week. The trip will open at Winnipeg shortly before the middle of October and will include the four western provinces. It is understood that arrangements are being made for several meetings in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and that the prime minister will do most of his speaking en route to the coast.

While in British Columbia the premier will undoubtedly take a hand in the by-election in Yale constituency, where a member to succeed Hon. Martin Burrell will be chosen.
Richardson Will Run.
Mr. Tom Richardson, for eight years a member of the British House of Commons for Whitehaven, and a miner by trade, has, after several weeks' consideration of the offer, written to Mr. John Logie, of West Summerland, accepting the nomination as Labor candidate in the Yale federal by-election as successor to Burrell. Richardson is retired. This was offered him at a convention held some time ago in Summerland.

PROTECTION ESSENTIAL TO THIS INDUSTRY

Comprehensive Survey of Past and Present Conditions Affecting the Marketing of Apples, Stone Fruits and Vegetables—Cost of Production Compared With Prices Received by Okanagan Growers—Statistics Presented Showing Development of Industry Since the Duty on Apples Was Raised—Other Questions Relating to Canteloupes, Seed Production and Manufacture of Boxes Placed Before Board.

The fruit growers of British Columbia presented to the Federal Tariff Commission visiting Vernon on Monday an unbroken front in recommending and urging the retention of the existing protective duty on their fruit products. In this attitude they had the endorsement of the United Farmers of British Columbia, and the approval and support of the business communities in these fruit growing districts. How important has this industry become in British Columbia was testified by the fact that it now represented a capital investment of \$35,000,000, with an annual output valued last year at \$7,750,000, and with a rate of development in the next few years so great as to supply all the demands of the Prairies and the growing markets of Eastern Canada as well. In five years' time it is believed the output will have reached 5,000 carloads; last year the apple shipment reached 3,449 carloads, having practically trebled itself in five years.

Striking Statistics.
Valuable facts and figures were placed before the three Cabinet ministers who form the committee of inquiry now touring the country, namely, Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance (chairman); Senator Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor; and Hon. Dr. S. P. Talmie, Minister of Agriculture. The case for the fruit growers had been carefully prepared under the direction of the executive of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association, an entirely non-political body, and was presented on their behalf by Mr. F. Laidman, secretary, and Mr. R. H. Winslow, president.

The court room at Vernon was crowded, there being present the officers and members of executive of the association, gentlemen all actively engaged in the fruit growing industry; as well as the local members of the Provincial Legislature and representatives of the public bodies. A feature of the presentation of the case was the resolution, placed on record, expressing the unanimous endorsement of the United Farmers of British Columbia for the retention of the fruit tariff.

It was accompanied by a little dissertation on the economic faiths and beliefs of the United Farmers, the factiousness of which was not lost upon the Commissioners conducting the inquiry. Three hours were occupied in the session, and on Tuesday the commissioners and secretaries left Vernon for southern points.

SCENE OF INQUIRY

The scene of the inquiry undertaken by this committee of the Federal Cabinet has been defined by the chairman, Sir Henry Drayton, and may briefly be recapitulated. The whole object of the hearings, Sir Henry Drayton has stated, is to obtain as much information as possible as to how the country's fiscal policy is affecting the people of Canada, her industries and her production; to ascertain what changes in the tariff or other fiscal measures ought, in the public interest, to be made, and what alternative and additional sources of revenue can be adopted. Sir Henry Drayton laid down the following underlying principles in regard to which all Canadians would stand on common ground: (1) That Canada must pay her way and discharge her current obligations out of her current revenues; (2) That policies designed to bring about conditions insuring maximum opportunity of profitable labor in all spheres of human activity that can be properly and profitably carried on in our country, should be adopted; (3) That in carrying out these principles our fiscal policies, while insuring the necessary revenue, should be applied in the manner least burdensome to the public.

NEED FOR REVENUE

Necessary expenditure resultant from the war alone amounts in the present fiscal year to \$296,800,000. It is pointed out, added to this is the expense of government maintenance for the current year to \$214,000,000. It is the most pressing concern of the Government to reduce all controllable expenditure to that degree which proper continuance of public service will permit in connection with all its activities. Sir Henry Drayton stated that the fruit growers have a large revenue must be obtained, and these submissions made with this underlying necessity in view, will be the most in accord with the national interest.

APART FROM THE DISSENTION OF THE UNITED FARMERS

Mr. Thomas Bulman, in support, there was no discussion of general tariff principles or policies, the inquiry being solely taken up with fact-giving and a certain amount of cross-examination on the statements submitted. To the effect that the fruit growers were not in a position to pay the tariff, Mr. Winslow felt the duty of presenting the case of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association, while additional information was forthcoming from Mr. Barnes, the President of the Association, and Mr. L. E. Taylor, Kelowna, who spoke with special reference to the importance of encouraging the new seed growing industry of British Columbia.

FRUIT GROWERS' CASE HEARD BY THE TARIFF COMMISSION

Brief Aily Presented Before Board by Messrs. Laidman and Winslow

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PREMIER PLANS INTERIOR TOUR

With Minister of Lands He Will Address Meetings Throughout Okanagan and Kootenays.

Vancouver, Sept. 24.—Premier Oliver is arranging for a trip to the interior. His itinerary will include Kamloops, Armstrong, Kelowna, Revelstoke, New Denver and Kaslo. The Premier will be accompanied by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands. His first meeting will be held at Kamloops, Friday evening, October 1. Armstrong is the next point for a meeting, on Saturday, October 2. The Premier and Minister of Lands will rest on Sunday at Vernon. They hold a meeting at Kelowna on Monday, October 4, and on Tuesday, October 5, they speak at Revelstoke. From Revelstoke Mr. Pattullo will return to the coast, and the Premier will proceed to New Denver via Arrowhead and Nakusp for a meeting there Wednesday evening, October 6, then on to Kaslo for a meeting at that point, Thursday, October 7.

ORCHARD SOIL FERTILITY

Party of Okanagan Growers Will Study Conditions in the Wenatchee District.

As noted last week a trip has been organized by the Horticultural Branch of the Department of Agriculture, to afford Okanagan growers an opportunity to study soil and orchard conditions in the Wenatchee district of Washington. The party expect to leave Vernon on the morning of October 8, and will be conducted by Supt. Helmer of the Summerland Experimental Farm, and W. T. Hunter of the Vernon horticultural office. A cordial invitation is extended to every grower in the Okanagan to join the party, and anyone desiring to take in the trip should notify their District Inspectors at least three days ahead in order that arrangements can be made for transportation and accommodation en route.

LUMBY EXHIBITION A GREAT SUCCESS

Fine Exhibits of Live Stock and Farm Produce Show Splendid Resources of This District.

The First Annual Lumby Fall Fair took place on Friday last, and was a distinct success. The committees responsible worked hard for days, and are to be congratulated on the splendid result which will be an encouragement to the farmers throughout the district to make the Lumby Fair an annual feature. All kinds of attractions were in store for the large crowd that turned up from far and near. The members of the Women's Local, U. P. W. B. C., were responsible for refreshments throughout the day, and helped the committees right royally in dispensing Lumby hospitality. The day wound up with a fine dance and supper, the room being crowded and dancing being kept up until the early hours of the morning. The Blue Springs Orchestra was in attendance and played delightful music.

GUESSEING CONTEST

During the dance a guessing competition was carried out, the object being to guess the weight of a gorgeous three-tier cake ornamented and frosted, the work of art of Mrs. Inglis, president of the Fall Fair Committee. The result ended in a tie between Mrs. Trimble and Mrs. Frank Christie, both of whom guessed 12 lbs. 14 oz. The ladies tossed for the prize which was won by Mrs. Frank Christie. The end of the dance saw an auction of generous donations of exhibits for sale. The prizes for the exhibits and prizes won.

MAJESTIC ENTRIES

There were 114 entries of live stock and poultry, 35 of produce, 136 of fancy work, cooking, etc., and 26 in the children's section. The splendid quality of produce in the different classes was noteworthy feature. A fine general produce exhibit which attracted great interest was displayed by Mrs. M. M. Gordon. The children's section was a success. The children's section was a success. The children's section was a success.

CHAMPIONSHIPS

Best cattle, 1, B. C. Catt. reserve, Lumby Stock Ranch. Dairy cattle, 1, J. T. Mottie, reserve. Best horse, 1, M. H. Worth. Best pig, 1, M. H. Worth. Best sheep, 1, M. H. Worth. Best goat, 1, M. H. Worth. Best poultry, 1, M. H. Worth. Best produce, 1, M. H. Worth. Best fancy work, 1, M. H. Worth. Best cooking, 1, M. H. Worth. Best children's section, 1, M. H. Worth.

WORK OF INSTITUTES

Mrs. Paret on rising to speak was presented by Little Muriel Gordon with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Though making no pretensions to oratory, the speaker gave a very interesting account of the origin, rise and work of the Women's Institute in the Old Country. In England where there were none in 1865, now there are over 1600 Canada system had been adopted as the result of the good work done by Mrs. A. Watt, M.P., and it was her husband, the Hon. Mr. Watt, who brought the system to this country. The speaker also mentioned the work of the Institute in the Old Country. In England where there were none in 1865, now there are over 1600 Canada system had been adopted as the result of the good work done by Mrs. A. Watt, M.P., and it was her husband, the Hon. Mr. Watt, who brought the system to this country.

COL. EDGETT GETS THE NOMINATION

Joint Candidate Selected by G.W. V.A. and Farmers at Penticton Convention.

THE UNANIMOUS CHOICE

Soldiers and United Farmers Agree to Place Vernon Man in the Field to Contest the By-election in Yale—Platform Adopted Upon Which Candidate Will Make His Appeal to the Electors in the Approaching Campaign.

Col. Edgett of Vernon was the unanimous choice of a joint convention of United Farmers and Returned Soldiers held at Penticton on Monday last. Separate conventions were held at which candidates and platforms were discussed and on their coming together the Colonel was the candidate chosen and he will stand as an independent. The platform unanimously agreed upon was as follows:

1. Citizenship. That we unreservedly commit ourselves to a standard of service for Canada and the British Empire in the work of the national development as full as self-sacrificing and as free from personal motives as that rendered by our army overseas.

2. Pensions. We hold it to be inherently just and only worthy of this great nation, that the dependents of our deceased comrades who willingly gave their lives that this land should be free and our disabled comrades should be given by our country such pensions and allowances as will enable them to live according to the accepted standard of our people.

3. Natural Resources. We affirm our convictions that the natural resources of our Dominion should be developed to the advantage of Canada and not for the private benefit of the speculator or the financial opportunist who has not assumed the responsibility of citizenship. We believe that a vigorous policy should be embarked upon to promote the development of these resources with a view to adding to the wealth, safety and prosperity of our Dominion.

4. Education. We believe that adequate educational facilities should be provided for Canadian children and that the ordinary education required to prepare a Canadian boy or girl for life's work should be provided free by the State, so that all may have equal educational facilities.

5. Land Settlement. We stand for a policy of land settlement which shall lead to the fullest development of our agricultural resources by such an extension of the present Homestead Act as will create an opportunity for the taking up of small holdings.

6. Proportional Representation. We recommend the principles of election under the system of Proportional Representation in all elections in the Dominion of Canada.

7. Immigration. We advocate the institution of a strict medical examination and educational test for immigrants at the point of embarkation, and that, for the present at least, immigration from all ex-enemy-allen countries be excluded, and that the chief qualification for naturalization shall be the ability to read and write the English or French language.

8. Trade. We advocate that as a protection against the reumption of the dumping of foreign fruit on Canadian markets at less than cost of production, the retention of sufficient duty upon fruit is essential. We recommend that a Tariff Board be appointed due to the Tariff Board, and that the farmer be represented thereon.

9. With a view to meeting any possible reduction in revenue which may arise from the revision of the tariff we recommend that the Tariff Commission consider the expediency of making revenue from the protected manufacturing industries by imposing upon such industries a pro rata tax on the net profits equal to the amount of protection afforded.

10. Oriental Immigration. We advocate a strict policy of Oriental exclusion, and the debarring of Orientals from holding or leasing land in the Dominion, and that all products of Oriental labor be branded or marked in such a manner.

11. Re-establishment. We advocate the proper re-establishment of 100 per cent of our returned citizens after adequate investigation.

12. Just Legislation. We would expect our candidate to give his cordial support to any just legislation that would be of benefit to the people of this country.

13. We affirm our unwavering loyalty to King and Country and while we deplore the existence of many conditions, political, religious, racial and social, which are harmful and pernicious, we also realize that lasting betterment can only be attained by the free exercise of the will of the people given in a constitutional way.

It is a matter of regret that owing to the pressure on our columns on account of the proceedings of the Tariff Commission, a more detailed report of this interesting and successful convention cannot be given.

VERNON WEATHER

The following are the readings of the thermometer for the week taken by A. C. Madden at his observatory.

	Max.	Min.
September 22	58	45
" 23	58	47
" 24	57	45
" 25	56	40
" 26	60	42
" 27	67	49
" 28	64	38

ASSENTS TO TREATY

King Victor Emmanuel on Tuesday gave his assent to the Treaty of St. Germain between Italy and Austria.

Two.

AUTOMOBILES
AND
TRUCKS

Megaw-Smithers Motor Co.
VERNON, B. C.

ACCESSORIES
AND
REPAIRS

Headlight, Lenses and Bumpers

There are to be no more glaring headlights. To comply with the new Motor Regulations headlights must be equipped with special lenses to prevent glare and hold light rays within 42 inches of the ground.

A shipment of lenses has just arrived—different types and sizes. Have a pair fitted to your car today.

Every car should be equipped with a bumper. It affords protection to your fenders, lamps and radiator. We have all types for all cars.

Call and see the new Alemite Lubrication System.
No fuss -- no muss -- Saves time and money.
We can fit up your car.

Chevrolet Cars and Trucks

This line comprises large cars and small cars and the best small truck on the market.

When you buy a Chevrolet it is a profitable investment.

Traffic Two Ton Truck

The lowest priced two-ton truck built, yet comprising the best of units as used on expensive trucks. Enormous production makes a reasonable price possible. Investigate the Traffic. It will solve your hauling problem.

Maltese Cross Tires Never Know When to Quit

McLAUGHLIN GARAGE

Next Door S. S. B.

Vernon, B. C.

JUST ARRIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF McLAUGHLIN REPAIRS

If you are in the market for a new car ask for demonstration and prices before buying. We can save you money.

REPAIRING ON ALL MAKES OF CARS—Satisfaction Guaranteed

Service is our motto.

Gas, Oil and Accessories of all kinds.

O. K. Potato Diggers

CIDER PRESSES

GRAIN CRUSHERS

WEE MCGREGOR AND BEAR CAT DRAG SAWS
ROOT SLICERS AND PULPERS

Consignment of OLIVER PLOWS just arrived, both walking, riding and tractor plows. This is purely a Canadian line and sells at the right price.

WAGONS, TRUCKS AND BOLSTER SPRINGS
Still a few thousand VEGETABLE SACKS to clear at cost.

J. S. Galbraith & Sons
BARNARD AVENUE PHONE 83

Vernon-Kelowna Auto Stage

TWICE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

L've Kelowna 8.00 a.m. L've Kelowna 12.30 p.m.
Arr. Vernon 10.00 a.m. Arr. Vernon 2.30 p.m.
Leave Vernon 10.15 a.m. Leave Vernon 4.00 p.m.
Arr. Kelowna 12.15 p.m. Arr. Kelowna 6.00 p.m.

On Sundays the afternoon stage only will be operated

For reservations phone No. 354 Trencor Motors or the Kalamalka Hotel, Vernon, B. C.

TRY A VERNON NEWS WANT "AD"

Italy's silk production this year is officially estimated at 59,500,000 pounds of cocoons, an increase of 37 per cent. from last year.

During the season of closed navigation on the Yukon river which extends approximately October 6 to June 1, the mail service beyond White Horse will be restricted so as to exclude parcel post.

Following an illness which had extended over the last six months, Hon. Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, son of the late Lord Aylmer, passed away at his residence in Chase on Tuesday of last week. He had reached his 70th year.

The names of the first two wooden barquentines completed at the Choberg shipyard for the Victoria Shipowners, Ltd., will be the S. F. Tolmie and the Henry Drayton, after the federal ministers of agriculture and finance, respectively.

A case of suicide by shooting occurred at Malakwa on Sept. 13, which has just come to light. Ernest G. Sederberg, widower, aged 48, who lived alone in a shack just outside Malakwa, and had been suffering from ill health, committed suicide with a shotgun.

A proclamation fixes Monday, July 11, 1921, as the day on which polling will take place in the Yukon Territory, under the Canada Temperance Act provisions on the question of importation of liquor. Robert Craig of Dawson, Y. T., has been appointed returning officer for the taking of this vote.

That the wheat crop of Alberta will amount to 60,000,000 bushels is the statement of Mr. Edmond Taylor, a well-known business man of Calgary, who is at the Hotel Vancouver. Should his estimate be correct it will be seen that this means that Alberta will benefit to the extent of more than \$150,000,000 from the wheat crop alone.

Germany has surrendered 1,944,465 gross tons of steamers and sailing vessels by September 16, according to the reparations commission. She has thus delivered virtually all the tonnage unquestionable due under the treaty except some vessels under construction or repair, and the vessels in the Schleswig district, held pending the plebiscite decision.

Much of the worrying which is being done with regard to Canada's fuel supply for the coming winter is needless. That is the view of Hon. F. B. Carvell, chairman of the board of railway commissioners, in the import of coal. He said: "Since the board of railway commissioners took charge of the fuel situation the imports daily have more than trebled."

Local Vancouver bank clearings for the week ending Thursday show a gain of well over five and a half millions as compared with the same period a year ago. For the week the total is \$18,634,050, compared with \$12,974,461 last year, and \$11,986,045 two years ago. New Westminster's totals are \$697,870 this week, and \$448,803 last year, the increase being \$149,067.

The total value of the fisheries of B. C. for 1919 is given as \$27,282,225. Salmon products total \$17,207,245; halibut, \$5,196,539; herring, \$1,742,755, and whales, \$1,382,278. The salmon pack for 1919 totalled 1,382,156 cases, of which 521,122 came from the Fraser river. The report says that the sockeye in the Fraser is "perilously near to extinction," there being but 38,000 cases packed.

A report showing that nearly half of the fish catch of Canada is caught in British Columbia waters is published by Hon. Wm. Sloan in his report for 1919 as commissioner for fisheries. With this flattering knowledge comes also the repeated warning as to the growing shortage of the salmon catch and the fear that it is doomed to extinction unless measures are taken to protect the spawning beds and restrict the use of purse seines.

Gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways for the week ending September 21, 1920, amounted to \$2,292,007 compared with \$2,085,089 in the same week last year, representing an increase of \$206,918. From January 1, 1920, to date, gross earnings amounted to \$70,815,411, says the weekly report of Vice-president A. G. Mitchell. This compares with \$66,742,432 in the corresponding period last year, and shows an increase of \$4,072,979.

An interesting comparison showing Provincial and Dominion Governments, the popularity of the telephone in Canada has been made by officials of the Bell Telephone Company in connection with that company's application for increased rates. The figures compiled show that Canada stands second only to the United States in the matter of per capita use of the telephone. The United States has 13.6 telephones per hundred, Canada comes next with 10.8 per hundred people.

The British tropical colony of British Honduras, which was included in the recent preferential trade agreement between Canada and the southern dependencies, is apparently bent on furthering the importation of Canadian goods as well as commercial products. It has recently made application through the department of trade and commerce, for a number of Canadian professional men, and already several doctors and engineers have gone there as a result of the invitation.

Returns received by District Vocational officer C. S. Manchester of the B. C. I. from Ottawa, show that 87.50 per cent. of the men who have passed through the training schools in British Columbia are now employed. This is considered by officials to be a very satisfactory showing, and it is believed that British Columbia leads other provinces in this respect, although reports from the East have not yet been received. Of the remainder only 1.93 are unemployed, 6.22 have left no record of their present residence, 4.21 have gone abroad, 67 are ill and 1.7 have died.

Profits ranging as high as 715 per cent. are taken by Toronto restaurants on the sale of a cup of tea, according to the report of the committee appointed by Mayor Church to investigate prices and profits of Toronto restaurants. At five cents a cup is made, the profit was made. Coffee profits ranged as high as 245 per cent. and grapefruit sold at 20 cents produced the restaurant 218 per cent. Tomatoes costing a fraction over 1 cent were sold for 15 cents, a profit of 1400 per cent. was made when sold at 15 cents. Apples at 10 cents a bushel and sold at 20 cents brought 100 per cent. Canned portage is sold at 242 per cent. profit.

The coal tribunal in Australia, has awarded the miners there an increase of three shillings a day in wages, now bringing them up to sixteen and sixpence a day.

The Earl of Lytton has been appointed under-secretary for India. He succeeds Lord Synha, who has resigned. Lord Lytton was a civil lord of the admiralty in 1916 and also in 1919.

A. L. Birchard of Mount Olie, dropped dead in the lobby of the Leland Hotel at Kamloops last week, the cause of death being heart failure. Mr. Birchard was an old timer in the district and was well known in the North Thompson Valley. Recently he had been employed by the Canadian National Railways but for a number of years conducted a general store business at Mount Olie.

Attorney-General Farris, of British Columbia, at the Board of Trade banquet to the three visiting federal cabinet ministers at Vancouver last week, threw out a hint that the Provincial Minister of Finance is considering the issue of a domestic loan for the dual purpose of financing the building of the Provincial University and for good roads in the Province. The announcement met with general applause.

Labour actions started against The Regina Morning Leader by Professors McLaurin and Greenway, both of whom were dismissed from the University of Saskatchewan about a year ago, have been dropped. In announcing the withdrawal of the cases at the opening of the Court of King's Bench, it was stated that both sides had agreed to pay the Crown costs. The dismissed professors were asking \$25,000 each.

An estimate of Great Britain probable requirements in imports of wheat, barley and oats during the next twelve months, furnished the department of trade and commerce by Trade Commissioner Harrison Watson, gives the following: Wheat 217,500,000 bushels; barley 50,000,000 bushels; oats 20,000,000 bushels. These estimates are based on the official forecast of the United Kingdom yields, which have still to be confirmed by actual results.

Consumption of wines and liquors in the United States in 1919 was less per capita than during any year since 1914, according to estimates of the department of commerce. In 1870 the amount was 7.70 gallons per capita, rising to 22.79 gallons in both 1907 and 1911, and falling to 9.17 gallons last year. The total consumption of wines and liquors in 1919 totalled 82,324,720 gallons, compared with 1,701,827,271 gallons, or 15.95 gallons per capita in 1918.

An interprovincial conference to discuss the tariff and taxation is under consideration in an informal way at Ottawa. Those interested believe that it would be advantageous to effect some arrangement to do away with the overlapping of Dominion, provincial and municipal income taxes, leaving the federal authorities to deal with it exclusively, while the provinces should deal with land taxes. Such a conference will probably be held during the coming winter.

Hon. J. A. Murray, retired as leader of the opposition in the New Brunswick legislature last week. The resignation of Mr. Murray as a preliminary to the reorganization of the Conservative party in New Brunswick for the provincial election fight now on, has been hinted at for some time. Mr. Murray was premier of the province from February 10 to April 4, 1917, and became leader of the opposition when his government was defeated in the elections held in that year.

There will be no delay in connection with the hearing of the argument before the privy council in the reference which will decide the question of the jurisdiction of the commerce commission. The hearing will take place in November and will not be postponed, as suggested by certain of the provinces. The federal government, it is authoritatively stated, had notified the provinces that the urgency of the matter is such that the Dominion cannot consent to the delay suggested.

Mr. G. H. Stevens, New Westminster manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, has been promoted to the position of assistant manager of the Montreal head office of that bank. Mr. D. P. Lockhart of Vancouver is temporarily in charge of the New Westminster branch, pending the appointment of a permanent manager. Mr. G. H. Stevens has been a resident of that city since 1916 and has always taken an interest in the public affairs of New Westminster. He was president of the Board of Trade for the years 1918-19.

The Lafayette wireless station near Bordeaux, which was built by the American army during the war and which has been recently acquired by France, is at present the most powerful plant of the kind in the world, having a capacity to send and receive half-way round the world, but there is to be started on Long Island a plant with a number of new features of which engineers are excited. It will be possible to send and receive several messages at one time and it is anticipated that it will be possible to carry on wireless telephone conversation for very long distances.

Three hundred businessmen gathered at a luncheon in the Empress Hotel at Victoria last Thursday to welcome three Victorian members of the Dominion Government, who are visiting the city at present. The huge gathering heard with enthusiasm the statements of Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance, concerning the hopeful financial outlook of Canada; the assurance of Senator Robertson, minister of labor, that returned men and British subjects would be given preference in employment connected with the construction of the Esquimalt drydock, and the appreciation voiced by Hon. S. P. Tolmie, minister of agriculture, of the tremendous ovation tendered him as he entered the Empress ballroom.

In the juvenile arithmetic class the teacher asked the children to raise their hands if anyone made a mistake. Willie raised his hand and was asked to recite in the air. "Sammy Wright said that seven and five were twelve," said he in disgusted tones. "Well, what is it?" asked the teacher. "I don't know," was the honest reply. "Only I know it ain't twelve, for six and six is twelve."

REAL ESTATE

Phone 402.

Box 342.

320 ACRES in North Okanagan. One of the best stock or dairy ranches in the country. 120 acres bottom land, all under cultivation; crop this year was 150 tons of hay and grain. About 200,000 ft. of good timber easily logged and three miles from sawmill. Creek runs through property. Rural mail delivery and milk route. Seven-roomed house, large stable, 3 hay barns, ice house, chicken house, implement shed, milk house, garage. All the buildings are good. Eight miles from town. For quick sale this property is held at \$12,000 on good terms. Let us give you further details.

1150 ACRES on Columbia River, 700 to 800 acres of good land, and could be irrigated. Plenty of water; source of irrigation is less than one mile from property. 1 1/2 miles of river frontage, also large creek. 300 acres bottom land, partly cleared. Balance easy clearing. Good house, 6 rooms, stables and hay barn, blacksmith shop, bunk house and storehouse, about 5 miles of fencing. Property is 8 miles from R. R. station. Plenty of open range adjoining. This is a money maker. Price \$27,000 on terms to be arranged. Stock could be purchased if desired.

FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE, modern, 2 large lots, large verandah, screened, centrally located. Price including some furnishings \$2,200.

C. A. McWILLIAMS

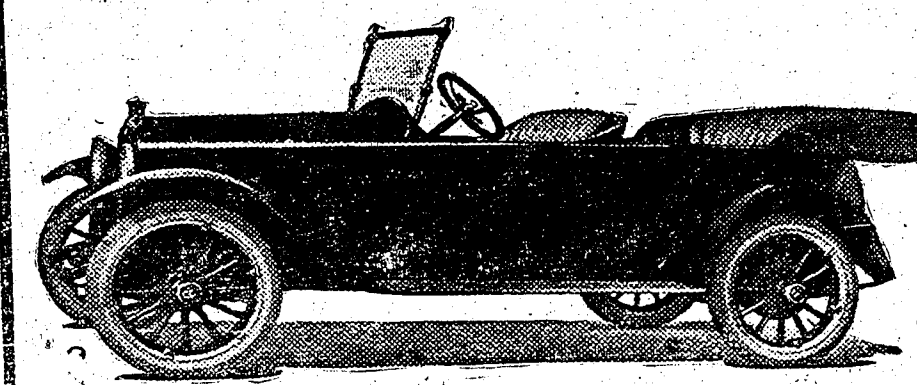
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
Barnard Ave., Opposite Empress Theatre, VERNON, B. C.

VERNON GARAGE

Phone 67
P. O. Box 459

ACCESSORIES AND
REPAIRS

Russell Block,
Barnard Ave.



We sold two Hupmobiles last week, only three left. \$2750.00 including war tax. The Hup is the best car on the road in every way.

SECOND HAND CARS

1918 Gray Dort Touring Car, just overhauled.....\$900.00
1920 Maxwell Touring Car, as good as new.....\$1600.00
1918 Ford Touring Car, first-class shape.....\$550.00
1918 Ford 1-Ton Truck, first-class condition.....\$600.00

The airplane will land here on its return flight for certain.

VERNON CREAMERY

beg to announce that until further notice 69¢ per pound for Butterfat F.O.B. point of shipment. Cans supplied on request.

VERNON CREAMERY

FRESH BUTTERMILK 10¢ PER GAL., 3 FOR 25¢

CREAM

Butter Fat, 70c per lb. from Aug. 2nd

Write to or call on—
Okanagan Grocery Co., Kelowna Creamery, Ltd.,
Vernon, B. C. Kelowna, B. C.

BUTTER

Kelowna Creamery Brand for sale by Okanagan Grocery, Vernon.

Automobile, Gasoline Engine, Tractor

Repairing and Overhauling

A specialty. Accessories, Gasoline, Oils and Greases carried in stock. Cars for sale or hire. Day or night service. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Kempton & Shaver Garage, Lumby

Don't Walk to Kelowna

—IT'S TOO FAR—TAKE THAT—

OVERLAND STAGE

which calls at all hotels in Vernon at about 9 a.m., and returns at 2 p.m. It will only cost you

\$3 Single or \$5 Return

and you will ride with a careful driver.

Special trips arranged.

FOR RESERVATIONS PHONE 399

THE MERCHANDISE WE CARRY

is backed by our Seal of Quality and embraces all the world wide standard makes from the best and most reliable manufacturers

Men's Overcoats and Furnishings

We are showing a variety of designs, a good assortment of popular styles and a wealth of fabric quality.
Prices.....\$25.00 to \$100.00

PIJAMAS FOR THE BOYS

We are showing a splendid line of flannel-ette in neat patterns and fast colors; sizes 24 to 32 at, per suit.....\$3.00 and \$3.50

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

including Stanfield's, Turnbull's and Watson's makes in light, medium and heavy weights; all sizes.
Price per garment.....\$1.75 to \$5.50
Combinations, per suit.....\$5.50 to \$15.00

REGAL SHIRTS-NEWEST PATTERNS

Negligee Shirts for men. Regal Shirts for workmanship and fit in the best obtainable cloths.....\$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50

Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes

We are well prepared to supply all your needs for Seasonable Footwear. Our stocks include many new lasts as well as the more moderate favored styles made for comfort as well as appearance.

WOMEN'S BOOTS

Women's High Boots of Black Kid, Calf, Gun Metal and Patent, also Chocolate shades in Kid and Gun Metal. Let us fit your foot for comfort.
Prices.....\$6.50 to \$17.00

WOMEN'S SPATS

The call for Spats has already begun. We have them in Brown, Grey and White at.....\$3.75, \$4.50 and \$4.95

ASTORIA SHOES FOR MEN

You can have confidence in Astoria Shoes that they will live up to their claim to give entire satisfaction. Expert shoe designing gives them a pronounced distinctiveness. Conscientious shoemaking gives them a genuine worthiness. Try a pair this week-end. Prices.....\$9.50 to \$17.50

Purity Grocery Week-end List

Robin Hood Flour in all its pre-war goodness. A car of the above just received.

10 lb. Sacks.....\$1.00
24 lb. Sacks.....\$2.25
49 lb. Sacks.....\$4.15
98 lb. Sacks.....\$8.00
Rye Flour, 10 lb. Sacks.....75c

Clark's Tomato Soup—2 tins for.....35c
Campbell's Vegetable Soup—2 tins for.....35c
Aylmer Chicken Soup—Per tin.....30c

A shipment of Gray-Dunn Old Country Biscuits for anyone who enjoys the following assortment in 1/2 pound packages: Rich, Digestive, Marie, Petit Buerre, Rich Tea, Family Assorted. Per package.....40c
Wallace's Herring in Tomato, packed in B. C. Per tin.....20c
Fillson's Health Bran—Per package.....20c
Libby's Sauer Kraut—Per tin.....30c

Heinz's Malt Vinegar—Per gallon.....\$1.25
Heinz's White Pickling Vinger—Per gallon.....\$1.00

Green Peppers—Per lb.....15c
Green Ginger—Per lb.....30c
Garlic—Per lb.....70c
Napoleon Pure Olive Oil—Per tin.....\$1.10
Quart Tins.....\$2.00
1/2 Gallon Tins.....\$4.00
Holbrook's Marrow Fat Peas—2 packages for.....35c

SPECIAL

McCormick's Family Size Package Jersey Cream Soda Biscuits.....\$1.25

We have been fortunate enough to secure a small consignment of Russian Caravan Tea and for anyone who enjoys the distinctive flavor of this high grade China Tea this is an opportunity to get a Tea that they will enjoy. The price is reasonable considering the quality. Comes packed in 1/2 lb. tins to retain the flavor. Per lb.....\$1.40
Preserves from the South Seas—Guava Jelly, Pine Apple Jam, Pickled Pine Apple. These goods are packed in Honolulu and are good value at, per tin.....30c
Bullen's Mellow Mowby Pies—Each.....60c
Kipper Herrings, Smoked Sable Fish, Smoked Black Cod, Bloaters.

Some Standard Lines in Dry Goods

PENMAN'S HOSIERY

Penman's Cashmere Hosiery in Black, Brown and Heather mixed shades in two weights.
Medium weights.....\$1.65 and \$1.75
Heavy weight, per pair.....\$1.95

HOLEPROOF SILK HOSIERY

Fine Silk Hose with reinforced toes and heels, wide garter elastic tops in Black, White, Grey and Brown; sizes 8 1/2 to 10. Price per pair.....\$2.75

VENUS SILK HOSE

Venus Pure Silk Hose with spliced toes, heels and ankles, elastic garter tops giving the wearer the utmost satisfaction. Black, White, Gold, Sand, Pink, Nigger Brown and Sky. Price per pair.....\$2.95

SNOWY WHITE IRISH LINENS

Our new stock of Irish Linen Tablecloths and Napkins will be a delight to those who have waited so long to secure linens. Our prices too will please the most economical.

HUDSON'S BAY BLANKETS

Our Winter supply of these well known Blankets is here ready for your selection. They come in Sand, Grey, Navy, Green and Red.
3 point, 9 lbs., 60x72 ins.....\$22.50
3 1/2 point, 10 lbs., 63x81 ins.....\$25.00
4 point, 12 lbs., 72x90 ins.....\$30.00

HORROCKSES' SHEETINGS

Cottons, Longcloths, Muslins and Flannel-ettes are considered the best procurable. We have recently received a large consignment of these goods which we have marked at most reasonable pricings.

SCOTCH WOOL BLANKETS

In all wanted sizes and several different weights. They are a really luxurious Blanket and last for a lifetime.
Prices.....\$18.50 to \$35.00

Stylish Winter Apparel for Girls

GIRLS' VELVET DRESSES

Stylish Velvet Dresses for girls ages 10 to 14 in golden brown embroidered in silk and finished with girdle.
Handsome Dresses at.....\$14.00 to \$18.00

NAVY SERGE DRESSES

Little Girls' Navy Serge Dresses in neat attractive styles for ages 4 to 6 years.
Price.....\$12.25

REEFER COATS IN DEMAND

Just arrived, the much asked for Reefer Coats in Red and Navy, Gold button trimming. Drop in and see them, they are very smart in cut and finish.

We invite you to inspect our large new stock of Women's Fall and Winter Coats, Suits, Dresses and Hats. The most approved fashions, high grade qualities and prices that will appeal to all.

COMFORTERS FOR THE CHILLY NIGHTS

Large size Comforters filled with batting, covered with Red paisley chintz.
Price.....\$7.50

Another Comforter for large size bed is filled with batting and covered with pretty satens in several floral designs.
Price.....\$10.90

A Feather Filled Comforter also in large size is covered with Dresden silkline in many beautiful shades.
Price.....\$16.50

Our Poplin Covered Comforter is very durable and is filled with wool; comes in Rose, Reseda, Sky, and Sax, large size.
Price.....\$22.75

Week-end Values in Housefurnishings

NAIRN'S LINOLEUM

Linoleum in attractive colorings in block, tile and floral patterns.
Nairn's Priced Linoleum, per square yard.....\$1.75

INLAID LINOLEUM

Nairn's Inlaid Linoleum, pattern wears right through to the back.
Inlaid Linoleum, per sq. yard.....\$3.00

O'CEDAR MOPS AND POLISHES

O'CEDAR Polish Mops can be used for sweeping, dusting all varnish woodwork and any place where dust accumulates.

O'CEDAR Polish Mop, round or triangle, each.....\$1.50

Handle for Mop.....25c

O'CEDAR Polish for cleaning and polishing hardwood floors, furniture, pianos, autos, and for renewing any mop.

O'CEDAR Polish in Bottles, 25c and 50c

O'CEDAR Polish in Cans.....\$1.25

1 quart size.....\$2.00

1/2 gallon size.....\$2.00

1 gallon size.....\$3.00

UNIVERSAL BREAD MAKERS

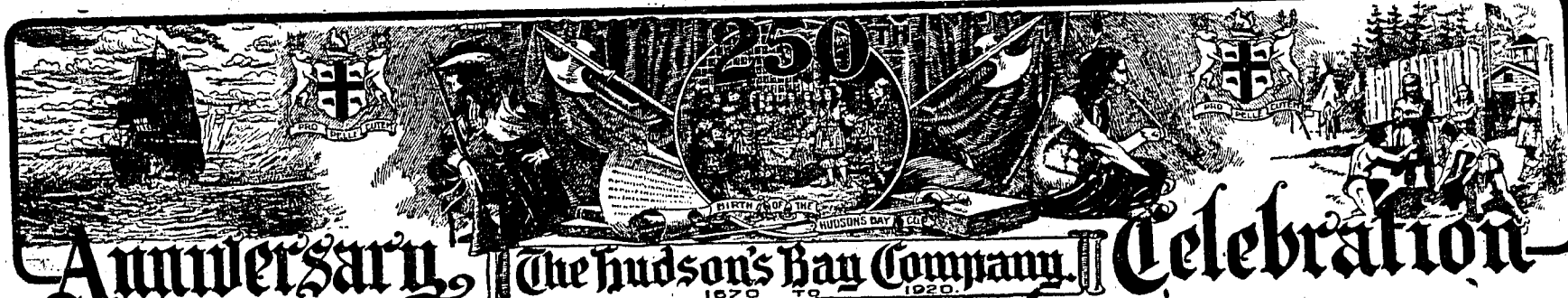
The Universal Bread Maker is a great labor saving device, kneads and mixes bread in two minutes.
Universal Bread Maker No. 4.....\$4.50
Universal Bread Maker No. 8.....\$5.75

WINDOW SHADES

Best quality opaque cloth mounted on spring rollers, complete with brackets; size 36 in. x 72 in.
Each.....\$1.50

Smokers' Requisites

Just arrived (from England) a large assortment of high grade Pipes, Pouches, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, and cases.
Good Briers from.....50c to \$15.00
Call and inspect our varied stock, we can please you.
ENGLISH TOBACCO IN GREAT VARIETY



Hudson's Bay Co. for Candies and Chocolates

We have the largest and most varied assortment in the city; many lines our own manufacture. Chocolates in fancy boxes from.....25c to \$7.50
Butter boxes.....70c, 80c, \$1.00
Bulk Chocolates, per lb.....70c, 80c, \$1.00
Ganong's, Muir's, Lowmyer's, Patterson's.
Cough Candies—Special 1/2 lb.....25c
Get your Candies at the Bay.

SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR

HOT WATER BOTTLES

We have a number of extra good ones at
\$2.00
carrying our personal guarantee for one year

R. E. BERRY, LTD.

THE PRESCRIPTION SPECIALISTS
Phone 29 or 64.

FRUIT GROWERS' CASE HEARD BY THE TARIFF COMMISSION

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of a sufficient duty on fruit is essential.

Peculiarities of the Industry.

This branch of agriculture, Mr. Laidman went on to state, is different from all others for many reasons. There was the number of years which must elapse between the planting of the tree and the fruiting of the tree. The production of the fruit was not a matter of pest prevention. The nature of the produce made it liable to move it quickly, while all varieties of apples have their season in which they must be disposed of. There

was no opportunity of holding their goods until a fair price was obtainable. Therefore it was essential that their market should not be hampered by any market competition. Mr. Laidman also stated the irrigation figures, already quoted, as argument for the need of further protection. He stated that the further east the fruit was produced, the more the price of the fruit was reduced. He stated that the further east the fruit was produced, the more the price of the fruit was reduced. He stated that the further east the fruit was produced, the more the price of the fruit was reduced.

ducer and consumer to be in sympathy with one another, though a great deal has been done to overcome that difficulty.

Exaggerated Reports of Profits.
The case of labor in the fruit industry, being of a temporary nature, must necessarily be very expensive, said Mr. Laidman, while prices are rather higher this year than last year, the profit to the grower, he asserted, would be far lower per acre, and in many cases on account of short crop. He stated that the account of short crop was exaggerated at all this season. Mr. Laidman protested against the publication of misleading figures being quoted only on a certain acreage for one reason. Going on to state that over \$1,000,000 is invested in this province in packing houses and storage plants, the latter being for the purpose of an extended shipping season for the benefit of the actual consumer, Mr. Laidman also pointed out that this money had all been found by the grower for his own industry, and not as was the case of a brother farmer on the prairie, where the Government built them elevators for the storing of their grain out of the public money and the expense was borne by the taxpayer.

To Stabilize Industry.
When one realizes that the fruit grower has met and coped with his difficulties manfully and when it is admitted in this province the soil and the climate can produce the best quality of fruit, we contend it would only be fair to continue any legislation which would tend to stabilize this industry by assuring a market free from unfair competition, and so encourage the investment of capital and the further development of this province. The capital now invested was estimated at \$3,000,000 and the value of their annual production \$7,500,000. Mr. Laidman predicted a further increase of production in the next five years than in the last five years.

Reasons for Retention.
The main reason for the application for the retention of the present tariff, he previously the same as in December, 1915, viz: The prevention of the dumping of inferior grades of American fruit in the Canadian market, which we feel is certain to recur, if the duty is removed. In years of a heavy yield the market is flooded with apples, and the price is reduced to a point where the grower is unable to maintain the power of his best grades by not placing an over production in her own market. It was the practice to ship inferior grades to the Canadian market often at a price which would not cover the actual cost of producing and marketing.

Would Mean Ruin.
If the tariff was removed, it would mean a return to this state of affairs, and it would mean the ruin of the industry in B. C., which would not only

be a calamity for the thousands connected with it, but also for this province which has always been a profitable one to the investor.

"One could go further and say that the effects would be felt by the consuming public of Canada, for it is easy to realize that if we were dependent on the American growers for our fruit supply, in years of shortage the consumer would have to pay a higher price than he does at present.

The Former State.

"It may sound rather a large statement to make that the removal of the tariff would mean the ruin of the industry, but we have only to view the financial state of the fruit growers of this province in 1914, which was a deplorable one, in fact it is not too much to say that many were facing bankruptcy. They had used the whole of their capital in the purchase of lands and plant and trees, and many years of toil and expense in bringing them to maturity in the firm belief that they would have a market for their produce, which would ensure them a price that would give them a fair return on their capital invested, and an honest living; but so demoralized was the market by unfair competition from the States that our fruit growers were sold at less than the cost of production.

Chain Fruit Market.

"However, a just and proper amount of protection has materially assisted in changing these conditions and I am glad to say that the industry is now in a much sounder financial condition and we ask that an adequate protection may be continued that this valuable industry of the Province of British Columbia may be stabilized and continue to be a source of livelihood to the increasing numbers engaged therein. "As a result of the duty we feel that we are justified in claiming that the fruit growers of this province have a right to a fair return on their capital invested, and that conditions should be maintained as will place our produce on such markets in fair competition with other fruit producing countries, while at the same time not placing any unfair burden on the consumer. We have and always shall cater to these markets, and we are as far as in our power that they are provided with the quantity of fruit products they need, and maintain the standard of quality for which we are famous.

Export Trade Expanding.

"It is true we have exported a certain amount of fruit, but as yet it has been a small quantity and done more for the purpose of laying the foundation for the future expansion of the industry. With the yearly increase in the fruit which must occur in the near future, and so be able to take our share in bringing Canada's products beyond her home needs, and making

her the biggest exporting country in the world.

"That the price to the Canadian consumer has been a fair one, and not increased by the export business is proved by the fact that except for a few sales to Australia and New Zealand in 1920, the export price has exceeded the average selling price in Canada.

No Excessive Profits.

"I believe I am right in saying that the principal objections to the duty on apples have been our Brother Farmers in the Prairie Provinces. I think if they would make a careful study of the figures which will be presented to you by Mr. Winslow, their argument that the fruit-grower was obtaining excessive profits would be confuted, and in answer to the latest point put forward by them in support of their argument, the price at which orchards have been changing hands, I would like to point out that the value of our fruit lands have simply regained the same position they held prior to the great depression in 1911-1912, viz: the amount it would cost the owner to develop and place on market. If there was an undue profit on growing apples, it would be shown in our ability to obtain an enhanced profit for our orchards.

Reciprocity Between East and West.

"We submit that it is to the interest of the farmers of the other Western provinces as much as those of this province, that this industry should be maintained. For years we have been large purchasers of their products at an ever increasing cost, and are likely to continue to do so. We believe they are entitled to a market for their produce as much as we are, and we have not attempted to dictate their policy or advise them whether or not it would be better to the producer of wheat that the price should be controlled.

"One of the strong objections made in our application in 1914 for the increased tariff on apples was that it would increase the price to the consumer. This has been proved to have been without foundation as the selling price of apples has not increased. In fact, the increased duty of 16.5 per cent has been such as the price of other fruits on which there was no increase of duty. Further, as already stated, our selling price to Canadian markets has generally been no higher and in some cases lower than the selling price to export markets.

Judged by Past Experience.

"I would like to say that on this occasion we all have an adventure in comparison with our application for an increased tariff in 1914. In no sense has it been in operation and therefore it is better to judge the effects for good or ill, and I think it resolved their into three questions: "1) Was it justified? "2) Was it justified? "3) Was it justified? To this I would answer 'yes' as it is clearly shown by the recovery of the industry from the deplorable condition in 1914.

PROHIBITIONISTS PLAN WINNING CAMPAIGN

ALL Prohibitionists and those interested in the new amendments to the Prohibition Act are requested to attend a meeting on Friday Night, in the Methodist Church at 8 p.m., to complete their organization and plan their Campaign.

The people know Prohibition is a step forward. Who wants to go back even one step? DEFEAT GOVERNMENT CONTROL AND SALE.

VOTE FOR REAL PROHIBITION

"(2) If justified, has any hardship been done to the consumer? To this I would reply in the negative. It is true that the price per box of apples has advanced, but no more than in fair water storage capacity in the southern provinces, and it is further proved by the fact mentioned that the price of apples on which the extra duty was placed, has not advanced so much as that of the fruit on which there was no extra duty.
"3) How anything in particular is applied to justify its removal? We know of none. Therefore we respectfully submit that the present duty is no more than adequate, and in years of great demoralization, would appear inadequately inadequate.
Dear Water Here.
In answer to the Chairman, Mr.

Laidman explained that in B. C. their irrigation water was probably conveyed from a greater distance than in the case of Washington and Oregon, and that the price per box of apples had advanced, but no more than in fair water storage capacity in the southern provinces, and it is further proved by the fact mentioned that the price of apples on which the extra duty was placed, has not advanced so much as that of the fruit on which there was no extra duty.
At a later stage of the inquiry, Mr. Laidman, President of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association, gave an explanation of the higher irrigation costs in B. C. as compared with those south of the border.
(Continued on Page 3.)

Four.

THE VERNON NEWS

J. A. MacKELVIE, Editor
 L. J. BALL, Manager
 Vernon News Printing & Publishing Co., Limited, Proprietors.
 Member of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association.

Address all Business Communications and Remittances to the Manager.

Subscription Rates.—To all countries in the Postal Union \$2.50 per year, \$1.50 for six months, payable in advance. United States, \$2.00; other countries, \$2.50.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES.
 Transient Advertisements payable in advance.

Want Ads.—Lost, Found, Positions Wanted, etc., 20 cents per line first issue; 10 cents per line each subsequent issue. Count 6 words to line. Initials and figures to count as words.

For Sale Ads. with headings or display lines, \$1.00 per inch of under first issue; 50c per inch each subsequent issue.

Display Advertisements.—Three inches or over, 75 cents per inch first issue; 50 cents each subsequent issue.

Local Notices, immediately following regular local news, 30 cents per line. Coming Events.—15 cents per line each issue, minimum charge 45 cents.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents. Cards of Thanks, \$1.00.

Reading Notices, other than local, 10 cents per line each insertion. Black type, 20 cents per line.

Legal Advertisements, 10 cents per line first issue; 10 cents per line each subsequent issue.

Land Notices, Timber Licenses, Certificates of Improvements, etc., \$10.00 for 60 days; \$7.00 for 30 days.

Dissolution of Partnership Notices, two issues, \$5.00.

Water Notices, 30 days, 150 words and under, \$10.00; each additional 50 words \$1.00.

Advertisements running "till forbid" must be cancelled in writing.

The size of type runs approximately 6 words to a line, 12 lines to the inch.

Rates for Contract Advertisements furnished on application.

To insure changes of advertisements in current week's issue, copy or electrotype must reach us not later than 2 p.m. on Tuesday.

THE BY-ELECTION.

By the nomination of Col. Edgett by the Soldier-Farmer convention at Pentiction a three-cornered contest in the Yale by-election now looms up.

The Government standard bearer is Mr. J. A. MacKELVIE, while Mr. Tom Richardson, of Vancouver has accepted the nomination tendered him some weeks ago by the Labor Party's convention at Summerland.

If the date of the election is fixed for November 22 as yesterday's despatches indicate, the campaign promises to be a somewhat protracted one, and certainly ample time will be given to thoroughly discuss all the issues that present themselves in connection with this contest.

As far as the News is concerned, it welcomes Col. Edgett into the field. We do not, of course, believe that he will prove to be the successful candidate, but we are confident that the campaign conducted by him will be a clean and fairly fought one.

Col. Edgett has only been a resident of this district for a year or so, and many may feel inclined to question his knowledge of our requirements, but as far as his personal character is concerned it is beyond reproach, and we have no hesitation in stating that while his cause does not meet with our approval his personality makes him an opponent thoroughly worthy of our respect.

For Mr. Richardson we can express no such sentiments, and when the proper time arrives we shall be prepared to give our reasons for holding him in slight esteem. It is sufficient at present to say that his war record in England was such as to condemn him in the minds of all patriotic citizens, while the Bolshevik principles, which he advocates are subversive to the real interests of labor and inimical to the welfare of the citizens of this province and Canada generally.

SOMETHING NEW.

It is a matter upon which the fruit growers and the general public can sincerely congratulate themselves that their case before the Tariff Commission was so ably handled by Messrs. Laidman and Winslow. Their brief was both comprehensive in scope and masterly in its presentation of details.

It can hardly be failed to make a profound impression upon the three Ministers who constituted this Board of Inquiry.

On the other hand the brief submitted on behalf of the United Farmers proved to be a rather extraordinary document. It gave mesent and approval. It is true, to the resolution from the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association calling for the retention of the duty on fruit; but it proceeded to qualify this by a vague and somewhat contradictory dissertation regarding the whole tariff question. It is to the closing paragraph, however, that we desire to call particular attention. In it is embodied a novel proposal that is certain to occasion wide-spread comment, and stands in some danger, we imagine, of being held up to ridicule and perhaps more or less good natured contempt. Here it is:

"With a view to meeting any possible reduction in revenue which may arise from the revision of the tariff, the United Farmers of British Columbia further recommend that the Tariff Commission consider the possibility of raising revenue from the protective manufacturing industry, by imposing on such industries a pro rata tax on their net profits, equal to the amount of protection afforded, as the United Farmers of British Columbia consider that in raising protection to any industry the people of Canada thereby become partners in that industry."

This is discrimination with a vengeance, and comes with poor grace from a party that is loud in its demands of equal justice for all classes of citizens.

One does not need to hold a brief for the manufacturers to take exception to such an unfair suggestion. Why should a manufacturer, who already contributes to the country's exchequer by means of an excess profits tax, a sales tax and an income tax, be subjected to such an imposition as is here urged? Surely with equal justice the fruit grower might be asked to return to the Government the 30 cents per box by which he is protected by the tariff.

It is of course necessary to provide it revenue for the country's needs, but it is easy to see how an industry may be taxed to death, and no better means could be devised to bring about a period of financial depression and hard times in Canada than by taxing out of existence the industries which give employment to our workmen and build up the communities in which the farmer finds a market for his produce.

An amazing thing in this connection lies in the fact that the Soldier-Farmer Party has adopted the above paragraph holus bolus as a plank in the platform upon which their candidate is now making an appeal to the electors of Yale.

FOR THE SOLDIER.

It has become the fashion among certain politicians who are making a bid for the soldier vote to try and minimize the efforts made by the Government to re-establish in civil life our returned men. The News has frequently stated its conviction that the limit of the country's efforts to aid the men who fought our battles so heroically during the war period has as yet by no means been reached, but it is only fair to point out that the Government has been anything but "indifferent or callous," as was alleged at a meeting here last Spring, to the claims of our gallant defenders and their dependents. Here are a few facts that should be borne in mind:

The Government has already paid \$164,000,000 in the way of gratuities to returned soldiers.

The Government has paid out about \$75,000,000 to provide farms, implements and stock for 19,000 returned men, and ample appropriations have been made to continue this work.

Up to August of this year the Government had succeeded in finding employment in Canada for about 176,000 returned soldiers.

The Government has paid out in pensions to returned men and the dependents of soldiers over \$49,000,000. This year an additional bonus of 25 per cent was added to the pensions and further increases and adjustments will be made from time to time by the committee in charge of this work.

Canadian pensions—while not yet satisfactory in all details—are the most generous paid by any country in the world.

The Government has provided positions in the civil service to nearly 20,000 returned men, and its policy always has been to give preference to soldiers in all appointments. Practically one half of the civil service positions in Canada are now held by returned men.

The Government has provided vocational training for over 29,000 men, and stands ready to continue this policy as long as required. Some 11,000 returned men are at the present time receiving the benefit of such training.

The Government is still operating thirty-five hospitals for the treatment and care of returned men who are not restored to health, and these men are receiving full pay and allowances.

The Government through its several departments has received, investigated and dealt with over one million two hundred thousand matters and problems submitted on behalf of returned men and their families.

The Government is providing life insurance of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for returned men, whether fit, sick or disabled, without medical examination and at lower rates than any insurance company will insure a man even when in the pink of condition.

The Government's expenditure for the present fiscal year will amount to the huge sum of \$196,000,000 for pensions, soldiers' re-establishment, soldiers' land settlement, demobilization, war graves commission and interest on the war debt.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Following are some of the references made by the press of Yale to the Government candidate:

Kelowna Courier.—"Mr. MacKELVIE is widely known and respected throughout the Okanagan and is easily the strongest and most able man with the ranks of the former Unionist Party. He will wage a stiff battle for the coveted honor of representing Yale in the House of Commons, but it will be a clean one so far as he is concerned. Those who have differed from him politically in former years know that he never hits below the belt."

Kelowna Record.—"Mr. MacKELVIE is considered to be one of the strongest candidates who could possibly have been put forward. In close touch for many years with the peculiar conditions of the Okanagan district, his attitude on public questions has commanded respect and consideration at all times. His address before the convention was a brilliant one, and impressed his hearers with the wide extent of his knowledge of local conditions and requirements, as well as of broader national problems."

Endorby Comover.—"The nomination of J. A. MacKELVIE by the Liberal

Conservative convention at Pentiction last Thursday evening was looked for by all having an eye to what should be from the party view point. Editor MacKELVIE has long been a staunch Liberal-Conservative, and his service in the interest of the party surely entitled him to any recognition that could be given him. His long residence in the Okanagan, and his broad insight into the needs and possibilities of the district especially fit him for the position to which he is now an aspirant. No man could be better fitted to undertake the work laid down by the Hon. Martin Burrell."

Grand Forks Gazette.—"Mr. MacKELVIE is one of the ablest journalists in the West, bringing the Vernon News to the point of being without a superior as a district weekly in the entire Dominion. His editorials have always reflected clean, wholesome thought, distinctly above the average, while advocating policies whether political or otherwise, which were progressive and of mature consideration such as were calculated to be in the highest interests of the Okanagan and of the Dominion as a whole. Mr. MacKELVIE is a gifted platform speaker, expressing himself effectively, and is one of the best informed men on public questions in the province."

Summerland Review.—"Mr. MacKELVIE's address in acceptance of the nomination left a good impression. A former volunteer soldier, a life-long worker and a close student of politics and economics, national and provincial, Mr. MacKELVIE is in a position to view the questions of the day from many angles. He touched briefly upon the aims of the Socialist-Labor element and brought out some alleged mistakes in their policy. He stated he would oppose any revolutionary scheme. Mr. MacKELVIE also touched upon the movement of the farmers to enter politics, one of his remarks being that it would be suicide for the farmer of British Columbia to follow the policy of the prairie farmer. He did not think it advisable or necessary for the ex-service men to put a man in the field. Mr. MacKELVIE's activities on behalf of the soldiers are well known and he expressed himself as being in sympathy with returned men. He was opposed to any bonus, but favored increased pensions, where such are necessary. Mr. MacKELVIE dealt at some length with the question of tariff and declared that under existing conditions, national and international, a tariff for revenue was necessary. He pointed out that Canada has a much lower tariff than most countries."

In its report of the proceedings of the nominating convention the Pentiction Herald says: "Mr. W. T. Shafford, in nominating Mr. MacKELVIE as the National Liberal-Conservative choice, gave utterance to the sterling qualities of the nominee. He had known Mr. MacKELVIE for over thirty years. As a journalist he had shown exceptional ability, was a clear thinker, who could not be stamped on any subject, and the Dominion Government was to be congratulated in securing a man of the type of J. A. MacKELVIE."

Mr. Shafford's nomination speech was well delivered and was followed by round after round of prolonged applause, winding up by the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Mr. Donald Graham, as the seconder of the nomination, also gave voice to the worth of the candidate. He felt that the honor done Mr. MacKELVIE had been placed in the right place. He was a man who could always be depended upon to advocate whatever is to the best interests of the constituency. He had conducted his paper admirably, had supported Union Government since the coalition during the dark days of the war, and he could be depended upon to fight courageously and effectively for the riding he represented."

A FEW REASONS.

If Premier Meighen's policy regarding the tariff is not heartily endorsed by the electors of Yale it will be because they are blind to their own interests. A great deal of space is taken up in this issue of the News in presenting the arguments for the retention of the protective tariff on fruit and farm products presented before the Tariff Board at its meeting in this city. These arguments are, in our opinion, unanswerable and will, no doubt, greatly impress the Commission. The adoption of the MacKELVIE Party policy, as advocated in Parliament by Mr. Crozier, its leader, and set forth in the published platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which constitutes the executive of the United Farmers, would spell nothing short of ruin to the fruit growing industry of British Columbia.

In addition to the specific reasons why the tariff is essential to the basic industry of this district, the following points, applicable to the whole of Canada, should be given the most serious consideration by every elector. Here are a few outstanding reasons why Canada should adhere to the fiscal policy mapped out by Premier Meighen, and maintain a system of adequate protection to agriculture, industry, labor and general business.

This policy, introduced by the Conservatives in 1878, was maintained, to the great advantage of Canada, during the long regime of the Liberals under Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Canada has shown wonderful growth in agriculture, manufacturing, forest production, mineral production, transportation, banking, insurance, and other business since the adoption in 1878 of the National Policy of adequate protection for all classes.

2. Because Canada was strong in all departments of national activity, she made a great record in the war.

3. Since the war practically all civilized countries have retained or increased their protective tariffs.

4. Over 2,000,000 Canadians are supported by wages paid by Canadian factories.

5. Over 80 per cent. of all the produce of Canadian farms is consumed in Canada.

6. The tariff has caused over 600 branches of United States factories to locate in Canada.

7. The tariff provides a great portion of the revenue of the Dominion Government.

8. The present tariff of Canada is very moderate; the average rate of duty on all dutiable importations is 22½ per cent.; the average rate of duty on all importations, free and dutiable, is only 14.23 per cent.

9. Canadian products should not be exported in the raw state, but should be manufactured in Canada in order to create business, provide employment and add to the national wealth.

10. Canada has maintained a protective tariff for 42 years. The United States, our greatest competitor, has maintained a protective tariff for 131 years. Their manufacturers have a home market of 105 million people. Our manufacturers have a home market of about 8 million people. Last year each inhabitant of the United States bought, on the average, \$4.41 worth of Canadian goods, while each Canadian, on the average, bought \$100.26 worth of United States goods. United States purchases from Canada were largely raw materials. Canadian purchases from the United States were largely manufactured goods. Is it surprising that the rate of exchange is against Canada and that our dollar is at a heavy discount in the United States? This is the situation with a Canadian tariff. What would it be if the tariff were removed? Remove the tariff, and in the words of ex-President Taft, Canada will become "an adjunct of the United States."

11. The destiny of Canada is a fully developed nation within the British Empire.

NOT A FREE TRADE COUNTRY.

The United Kingdom is no longer a free trade country. The statement of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, presented to the Tariff Commission, refers to the budget speech of Hon. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which he stated that the United Kingdom had raised during the year ending March 31, 1920, the sum of 149,360,000 pounds sterling from Customs duties imposed on goods imported into the United Kingdom.

That is, every resident of the United Kingdom paid a customs tariff of the average of about \$16 last year. In Canada last year the average per capita tariff tax, including the war tariff, now removed, was about \$23 or, without the war tariff, about \$19.50.

In addition to applying various protective duties, and imposing embargoes which are really protection measures, as in the case of the cattle embargo, the United Kingdom now has a measure before Parliament designed to prevent dumping, arising from exchange depreciation or other causes.

These facts cut the ground from under the feet of those Canadian free traders who are always setting up England as an example and maintaining that the Mother Country's lead in world commerce is solely due to free trade there.—British Columbian.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

The National Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund have published a history of their work in order to give a full accounting of their trust, to acknowledge the services of thousands of honorary officials, and to place on record the patriotism, generosity and self-sacrifice of civilian Canadians during the war.

The organization, however, is still in existence, and the balance of the Fund is serving a most useful purpose, caring for deserted wives, non-pensionable widows and disabled men, aged parents whose sons are no longer providing for their needs, and others who find themselves in difficulties through misfortune. The committee are now paying regular monthly allowances varying from \$10 to \$150 to over 500 families, and in addition make each month about 2,000 emergency grants to assist with the expenses attendant upon operations, illnesses, etc. These facts are not generally known, and it is possible that there are some ex-soldiers' families suffering from want which it would be within the province of the committee to relieve. How long the fund will last cannot be stated definitely, but the committee hope that it will be available for several years, and that when it is exhausted the need of assistance will have passed away.

THE SOVIET PROPAGANDA.

Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, has explained the motive behind the issuance of the pamphlet containing authoritative information respecting the Russian Soviet system and its propagation in North America, was to meet criticism which had been appearing in the press for months to the effect that the Government should do something by way of counter-propaganda to offset the harm being done by the radical and revolutionary literature which was being distributed throughout the country.

Citizens who are not extremists and who recall the activity of the radical Socialist element in Canada last winter, the spread of the one

Robert Watson's

New Novel

"Stranger Than His Sea"

WILL BE OUT THIS MONTH.

A note from you and we will forward a copy as soon as received, or we will place one in reserve until you call.

STATIONERY

COAL

FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

That's the kind of coal we have. Place your order now in sufficient quantities to cover your needs for the winter. You do not have to take immediate delivery of all but can spread it over three months. By placing your order with us in this way we can anticipate your requirements and order from the mine accordingly.

Yours,

VERNON LUMBER COMPANY

PHONE 172

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

HILL.—At Lumby, B.C., on September 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, a son. 22-1

big union idea, and the free circulation of literature favorable to the Soviet system which has continued since, will agree that the Soviet propagandists have had a fair field to push their doctrines, and that it is time to hear something about the other side of the question. They will also agree that it is a duty of just such a department as the Labor department of Canada to provide such authoritative information, and that a valuable service has been done the country in the issuance of this pamphlet. And more especially at this time when there are such strange proceedings in the labor circles of England and in other countries. The action of the British miners in declining to submit their wage demands to a competent court, and in threatening to strike for the purpose of forcing the nationalization of the mines of the United Kingdom, is characterized by Sir Robert Horne, the president of the British Board of Trade, as a menace to the safety of the country, since it is a strike for political ends.

J. L. Garvin, writing in the Sunday Observer of London, goes farther than this and declares that the question is whether a decisive struggle will be undertaken between the historic British system and the Russian system on the Bolshevik model, prostrating every liberty to the rule of sheer force more grinding than armed despotism. He declares also that if the issue is challenged by the miners, it implies the nation must fight for its life and that triumph of a British Soviet system would mean the dissolution of the British Empire. In the face of such a menace, it is well that means be offered to the people to learn of the aim of the extremists in labor circles. There is no question about the wide-spread nature of the propaganda of the Bolsheviks in the Soviet system, in Canada and particularly in British Columbia. From the region of the offices of the Federation of Labor publication, there has been put in circulation a flood of pamphlets, which seek to put in the best light the Soviet system. This cannot be condemned, but it should not be passed idly by. Citizens and organizations who have kept democracy safe have a duty to perform in counteracting such insidious propaganda by giving the truth a chance to circulate. The country has been weakened in a political sense by the hull in party politics which, after all, is a very effective means to lead men to an appreciation of their duty as citizens in a democratic state.—British Columbian.

CO-OPERATION KNOWS NO BOUNDS

but as a chain is no stronger than its weakest link so an indifferent co-operator weakens the effectiveness of co-operation. If every partner in this business supports it and co-operates with his partners we must succeed—in a few years we will have a business that we can point to with pride—but we must all pull together.

SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

B. C. Cheese, good flavor, per lb. 40c
 Lipton's Tea, Grey Label, per lb. 60c
 Lipton's Tea, Orange Label, per lb. 65c
 Arab Tea, per lb. 60c
 Great West Tea, per lb. 65c
 Sago, per lb. 12½c
 Tapioca, per lb. 12½c
 Brown Sugar, per lb. 21c

The Okanagan Co-operative Association, Limited

Phone 96

Free Delivery

PAY CASH—IT'S THE SYSTEM.

Moir's Chocolates



are made from the purest material and are of surpassing flavor. They are undoubtedly paramount in the candy line.

\$1 a Pound at

The Vernon Drug Co.

PHONE ONE

ACCURACY In Cream Tests

We pride ourselves on the attention we pay to testing cream. If a shipper's test varies over a certain percentage we double check ourselves by taking another sample and retesting. Can we be fairer to you?

P. BURNS & Co., Ltd. Vernon, B.C.

EMPRESS THEATRE

PROHIBITION MASS MEETING

Sunday Eve., Oct. 3rd

at 7.30 p.m. Good Speakers. Good Music. All invited

SPECIAL MEETING G. W. V. A.

Will be held in the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS on

Tuesday, Oct. 5th

At 8 p.m. It is of vital interest that all members attend this meeting. E. B. Fleming, Secy.

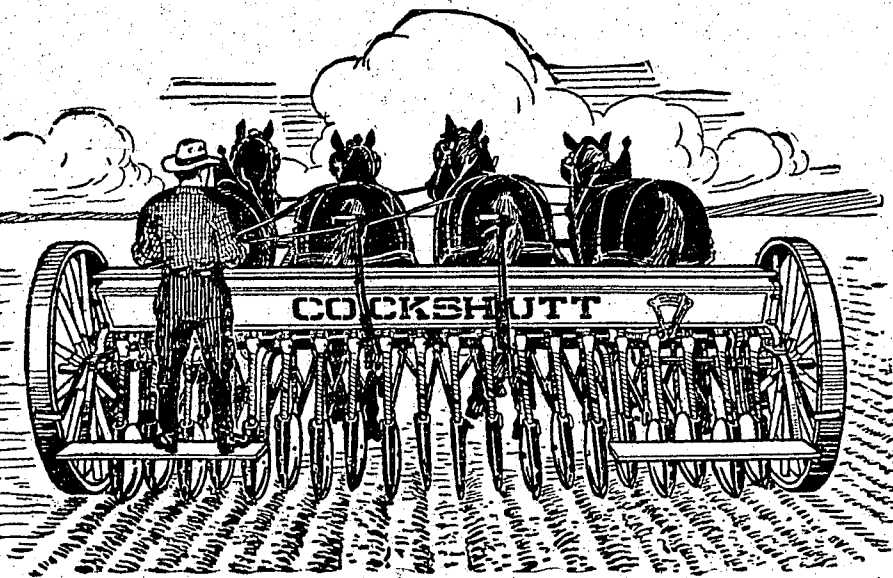
PENTITION EXHIBITION.

The arrangements for the Pentition Exhibition are now well advanced and a personal of the prize list will show that a comprehensive policy has been adopted. Since the prize lists were published two additional cups have been presented by the Canadian Bank of Commerce and will be allocated to the fruit section.

The committee anticipates a large number of entries and a successful exhibition is confidently predicted. There will be a display from the Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Summerland and the Department of Agriculture will maintain an information bureau which should be of great service to agriculturists in general. There will also be a special display of crystallized fruit from Mrs. Smith of Summerland, who is meeting with great success in this new department. It is hoped that there will be a large number of visitors from surrounding points.

Cockshutt Drills

Single Disc and Shoe



FRANK S. REYNOLDS
Cockshutt Agent VERNON, B. C.

Empress

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 30

That laughing sensation your friend saw last night.

"THE TWILIGHT BABY"

Also a two-reel western, "Lure of Fashion," and "Topics of the Day." Matinee, 2.30, 10c and 20c. Evening, 7.30 and 9.20c and 35c.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1

ROAD ATTRACTION

"The ORIGINAL WINNIPEG KIDDIES"

See time and prices in advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2nd

Tom Moore in "The Great Accident"

The good-for-nothing son of a severely upright father suddenly becomes mayor of his town. The speed with which he handles his new duties makes an admirable example. Also "Two Many Wives" and "Canadian Pictorial." Matinee, 2.30, 10c and 20c. Evening, 7.30 and 9.15, 20c and 35c.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, OCT. 4-5

DOROTHY DALTON

-10-

"His Wife's Friend"

The story of a neglected husband who suspects one of his guests of being a spy. The strange disappearance of the husband, who later turns up in India. A trip to the Orient's strangest quarters and the way the mystery is solved makes a most remarkable story. Also "The Mack Sennett Comedy 'Gee Whizz'."

Matinee, 2.30, 10c and 20c. Evening, 7.30 and 9.20c and 35c.

COMING—WED. and THURS., OCT. 6-7

JACK PICKFORD and PAULINE STARK in "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come"

A picture of the Blue Grass Country during the period of the Civil War. It's a story of heart interest, not just a war play. Matinee, 2.30, 10c and 20c. Evening, 7.30 and 9.20c and 35c.

COMING—"THE SAGEBRUSHER," October 8-9.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Mrs. P. J. Hall returned on Tuesday from a visit to the coast.

V. L. E. Miller of Trinity Valley was a visitor to the city this week.

Mrs. (Judge) Chapman left on Monday on a visit to the Old Country.

J. D. Nicholson of Salmon Arm was among the visitors to the city on Monday.

J. Dunn, one of the pioneer farmers of the Larkin district, was a visitor to the city on Tuesday.

Chas. Garden of Kenderly was in town on Tuesday on his way home from attending the Pentecost Farm Convention.

Thos. Halm of Cloverdale Farm, Elfinor district, was a passenger to the coast by yesterday's train.

Miss Feltown arrived from New York by Tuesday's train on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Knight Harris of this city.

Broader and Mrs. Gombin from Vancouver will conduct a public meeting in Salvation Army hall on Monday, October 4, at 8 p.m.

Canon Scott, D.S.C., will deliver a lecture in the court house on the evening of Friday, October 15, the subject being "Canada's Outlook."

Congratulations to Perry French who pulled off the championship of the North Okanagan with his fine two-year-old Shorthorn bull at the Armstrong exhibition last week.

R. H. Bell of Bell & Curtis, architects, went down to Pentecost on Tuesday to inspect the work on the new school and the addition to the Bank of Montreal which are being built there under the supervision of his firm.

Attention is drawn to the two notices and advertisements of C. D. Elmer, one will be held today at the corner of Fuller and Whithorn streets commencing 2 p.m. and the other on Saturday at 441 Lake Drive. Particulars of the latter may be seen in the advertisements on another page.

Mrs. Papp, well known from her connection with Women's Institute work in the Old Country, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Downwater at the Pentecost Farm and gave an interesting address on Friday night to the Vernon branch of the Vernon branch of the Women's Institute. She left by yesterday's train on her return journey to England.

Civic tax sale today.

W. W. Rogers of Armstrong was in town on Monday.

There was no meeting of the City Council this week.

Thos. Connant was a passenger to Pentecost by Monday's boat.

Mrs. Furniss returned on Monday after a month's visit to the coast cities.

T. Gray, one of the old-timers of the Mara district, was a visitor to the city last Thursday.

W. Haug of Kelowna passed through last Friday on his way home from a visit to the coast.

R. G. L. Clarke, chief Dominion fruit inspector for B. C., came up from the coast by Friday's train.

Col. Johnston, Supt. of the Land Settlement Board, went down to the coast last Saturday on official business.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Sunday School meets at 2.30 p.m. from now on during the winter months.

J. W. Jones, M.P.P. for South Okanagan, was here on Monday in attendance at the session of the Tariff Commission.

J. T. Andrews, dry goods and shoe buyer for the Hudson's Bay Company, left for the east on Monday on his semi-annual buying trip.

Miss Arbuckle of Regina, who has been visiting her brother, Dr. Arbuckle of this city, returned by Saturday's train to the Saskatchewan capital.

President Barnes of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association was a prominent figure at the session of the Tariff Commission held here on Monday afternoon.

Chief R. N. Clarke of the city police went down to New Westminster on Tuesday in charge of an insane Chinaman whom he took to the provincial asylum.

Mrs. Lennox Fraser returned home last Thursday after a visit to relatives on the prairies. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. McPherson of Kinistino, Saskatchewan.

Miss Georgina McKinnon, who has been spending her vacation at her Vernon home, returned on Saturday to Vancouver to resume her studies at the B. C. University.

S. Smith, a well known resident of Dewdney, was a visitor to the Okanagan last week, and while here was shown around by Geo. Adams, an old New Westminster friend.

W. H. Cross of Winnipeg, Managing Director of the Land and Agricultural Company of Canada, returned east yesterday after spending a week or so at the company's holdings here and at Kelowna.

Capt. (Rev.) E. D. McLaren of Vancouver, who is chaplain to the returned soldiers in hospitals, paid one of his periodical visits to the returned men in the Vernon Jubilee Hospital on Tuesday.

J. Paton returned to Ottawa on Monday to resume his duties on the Pensions Board after a brief visit to his old Coldstream home. Mrs. Paton will remain here for another week or so before returning to the east.

D. C. Tuck, barrister of Vernon, and E. J. McGuire of Kelowna have been appointed returning officers for North and South Okanagan in connection with the referendum on the liquor question which will be held on October 20.

Mrs. R. B. Bell and Miss Jean Bell went out to Sicamous on Monday to meet Rev. Geo. Pringle and Mrs. Pringle who passed through that day on their way to the coast from Scotland, where they have spent the past year. Mr. Pringle has accepted a charge in connection with Presbyterian mission work among the miners and loggers of the coast districts.

Messrs. Copeland, Howe, Brown, Knight, Lucas and Stewart attended the U. F. E. C. convention of Yale delegates at Pentecost to select a candidate for the by-election. The former two were honored with nominations but both retired in favor of Col. Edgett, the independent candidate. By a peculiar coincidence, there were 65 U. F. E. C. delegates, the same number as at the National Liberal and Conservative convention.

At the close of the evening service in the Methodist Church last Sunday the choir, under the leadership of Mr. W. B. Pearson, gave a song service consisting of four anthems by the choir, a cornet solo, "The Holy City," by J. J. Phillips, and "The Banner of the Cross," by G. W. Wood, solo by L. Bell. The congregation remained to the close with deep appreciation of this last offering by Mr. Pearson as leader, and joined in the parting hymn of "Blest be the tie that binds." Mr. Pearson and family leave this week for Kelowna to carry with them the best wishes of the congregation.

Before leaving for Nelson on Tuesday, Sir Henry J. Gray, chairman of the Tariff Commission, was driven through the orchard district here, and inspected the fruit shipping warehouses. He went by auto to Kelowna where he took the boat for Pentecost, then by auto to Salmon Arm on Monday evening to catch the train for the coast in order to open the New Westminster exhibition, Senator Robertson, the other member of the commission, was summoned to Calgary on Tuesday, his presence as Minister of Finance being required there in connection with a threatened strike of the Alberta coal miners.

Miss Isabel McGowan, assistant city editor of the Montreal Star, spent a couple of days here last week on a visit to Mrs. H. DeLack and Miss Elizabeth Ellison who were old college mates of her at McGill University. Miss McGowan was en route during the war as a driver of an ambulance in Serbia for the Scottish Women's Motor Corps. Needless to say she experienced adventures and hardships of a most interesting and exciting nature during the performance of her perilous duty. She has a few moments to spare which she has spent with her sister, Mrs. McGowan, a resident of Kelowna, who is now in the hospital at the Tariff Commission on Monday.

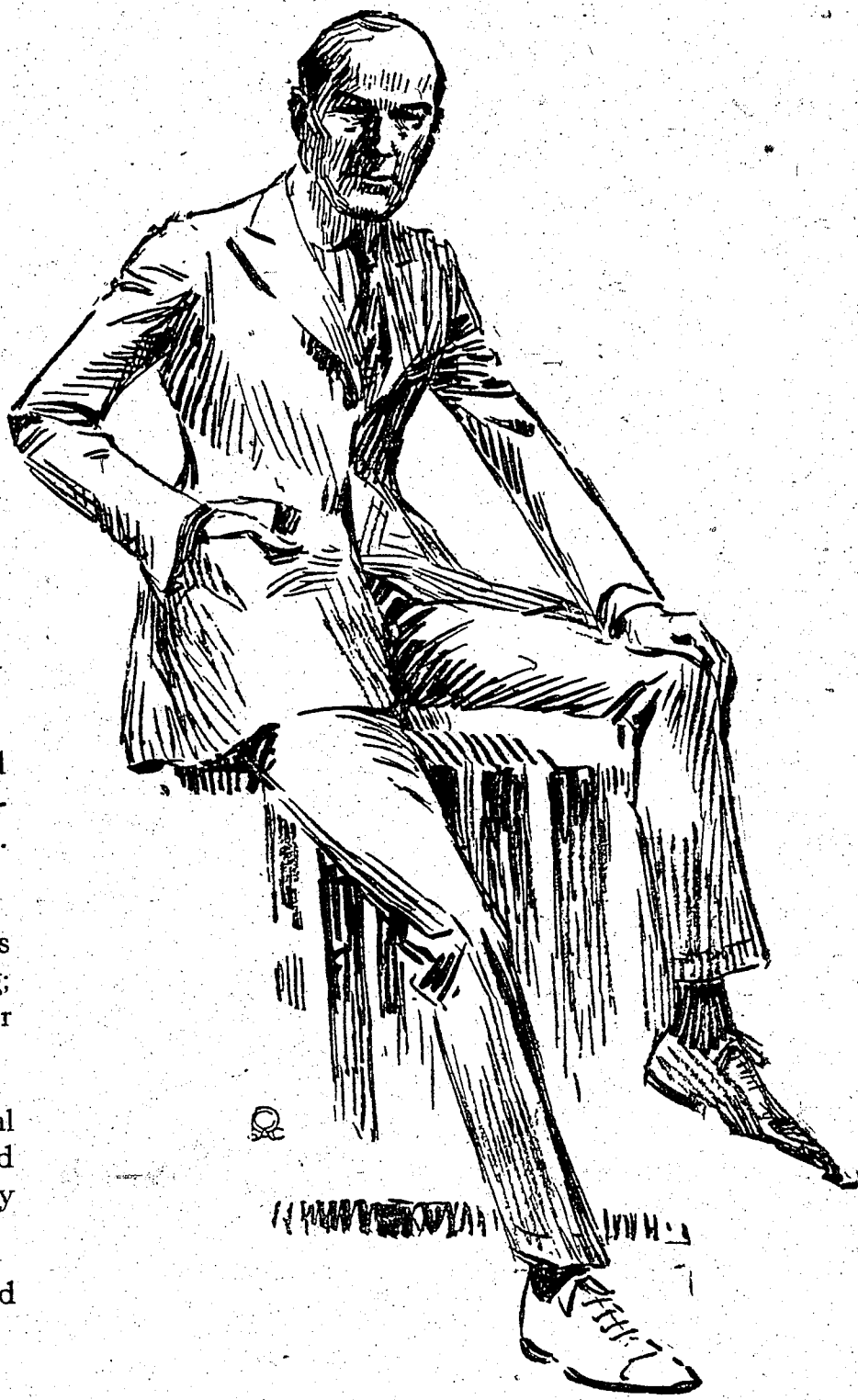
The lady superintendent of the hospital, who is to acknowledge with thanks the following donations received during the week: H. Torrent, \$5.00; A. McKay, \$5.00; Mr. Hubbard, 1 box plums.

A number of ladies of the Methodist Church left yesterday to attend a meeting of the Women's Missionary Society which takes place today at Pentecost. Among those in attendance from Vernon are: Messdames Deane, Dent, Dutcher, Catman and Whitten.

The Y.M.C.A. Chapter, I.O.O.F.E., will hold a bridge in the Court House on Friday, October 15th, commencing at 8.30 p.m. Entrance free for all persons. All interested persons are asked to make up their names and phone in their names to Mrs. J. G. Knight, phone 207.

The many friends of R. F. Smith, secretary of the Vernon Board of Trade, were glad to welcome him home last Saturday when he returned from Vancouver after having undertaken a rather serious operation in the hospital there. It is hoped that Mr. Smith's recovery will be a very complete one, and that he will be in the best of health and spirits.

What Well Dressed Men Will Wear For Fall



The styles for fall and winter are simple, but all the more attractive on that account.

They depend for their beauty on the grace of line and drape, the turn of a lapel, the set of a shoulder.

Two and three button single breasted suits will be favorites; many double-breasted models will be worn also. You'll find no frills.

The coat openings are lower; the coats are a trifle longer and less body tracing; the waist-line is set a little lower; shorter vents.

Simplicity is the idea; that takes real designing art; to make clothes that stand out from the others that are apparently the same—and yet so different.

We have the Clothes; we'll be glad to show them; the prices are right.

\$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50

F.W. BROWNE & CO.

"THE STORE FOR MEN"

If the don't make good—we will.

For Boys—Clothes Tailored Like Dad.

T. Mellish of Larkin was in town on Monday.

"Winnipeg Kiddies" at the Empress tomorrow afternoon and evening.

The civic tax on all property which carries taxes delinquent from December 31, 1918, will be held today.

H. B. Rowe, until recently jeweller with C. J. Whitten, has opened a jewelry repair shop in the rooms over the Co-operative Store, Barnard Avenue. Mr. Rowe has had a long term of experience with large establishments, and is qualified to do first-class work.

Joseph Kent is in the hospital owing to a painful accident which he received last Thursday morning while working in a chicken saw in J. P. MacIntosh's shop. In some way the thumb of his left hand came in contact with the saw leaving it badly. It is hoped that the injured digit may be saved, but Mr. Kent has experienced considerable pain from the accident.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church at the morning service. The usual evening service will be held in conjunction with other congregations in the Empress Theatre at 7.30, topic, "Prohibition vs. Government Control." An outstanding speaker will be present from Vancouver supported by the local ministers. Special collection to help carry on fight for prohibition.

A special sleeping car on Monday took out a party of members of the local lodge of Elks who are attending the Grand Lodge meeting at New Westminster this week. Among those from Vernon who were present were: W. A. Lawrence, P. W. Browne, J. Carpenter, O. Dahl, E. W. Brown, E. C. Smith, Geo. Dobbs, T. A. Norris, W. R. Knowles, J. P. Reinhard, W. A. Cryderman, G. Thorburn and Joe Harwood.

The annual general meeting of the Vernon City Club was held on Wednesday, 22nd September, and the following officers appointed for the coming year: President, S. C. Smith; vice-president, H. A. Hoggie; hon. secretary-treasurer, W. A. Hutchcraft; Messdames: M. A. Dicker, Dr. O. Morris, H. A. Norris, E. B. Jacques, A. A. Shattuck, H. H. Evans, W. E. McGowan, E. D. Watts. With every confidence the club looks forward to a successful future.

The Country Club will hold the usual fortnightly dance on Saturday, October 2nd. Dancing will start at nine o'clock sharp.

The Women's Institute are holding a dance in the Court House on Thursday, September 30th (tonight). Good music and a good time is assured to all. 22-1

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE HOLDS SOCIAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the wives and families of farmers, miners, lumbermen, laborers, etc. In the eastern provinces as well with day after day and other problems were stated from personal observation. The beneficial effects of the use of the piano and hot lunches in schools were alluded to and also the evil results from certain

movie performances and the herding of juvenile offenders with criminals.

Mothers' pensions and juvenile courts were considered. The importance of the improvement of conditions was advocated to wipe out the liquor traffic, to dispel ignorance about many subjects, to prevent disease and to deal with the present discontent. Our host should not be in the hands of crime but in strong stalwart manhood, in human justice and intelligence and in the performance of such worthy deeds as will make the Dominion of Canada one of the brightest gems in the Western Hemisphere. In carrying out this ideal, the members of the national federation of the 55,000 to 60,000 Canadian women who laid down their lives in the great war will prove a most powerful incentive.

Cordial votes of thanks were passed and tendered to both speakers by the presiding chairman, Mrs. E. M. Richards. Cake and tea were served, after which a most pleasing evening function was brought to a close.

ELOCUTIONARY CONTEST

Highly Successful Entertainment Held by Local Branch of the W. C. T. U.

A novel and appealing way of assisting the cause of temperance and the movement towards prohibition was tried by the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Vernon at their meeting in the Methodist Church on Tuesday evening and resulted successfully. An elocutionary contest was arranged for the competition being confined to the married ladies in the membership and the selection for medals having reference to the cause they have at heart. Competent judges were named to bestow the awards, historical effect, memorizing ability and suitability of the selection being taken into account. The church was well filled. Various prizes were offered and the judges found it hard to decide the best. Ultimately they found for Mrs. Doherty for the recital of "Sacrifice," which incident with the dramatic setting of an incident in by-gone Tyrolean warfare and contribute the note in the evening of the evening. Only a point of difference separated the medal winner and Mrs. Stewart, whose voice unfortunately did not carry. Mrs. W. H. Clark, Vernon veteran teacher, gave a fine exhibition of her wonderful memorizing power and the judges awarded her an encore of the audience. Mrs. Lockhart was the other competitor suffering like some of the others from a little timidity. The audience was most appreciative of the efforts and heartily applauded the factfulness of the judges in awarding commendation prizes in order to and also the evil results from certain

judges were Mrs. James Crawshaw, Mrs. H. Knight and Principal Calder of the High School. Contributing to the excellent musical programme were Miss Dechamps, Miss Strange, Mrs. Lowe and Mr. G. D. Calder. Miss Hurlburt was accompanist and an orchestra added to the pleasure of the entertainment. The members of the W. C. T. U. are deeply grateful to the ladies and gentlemen who helped to make the evening so enjoyable and also to the public of Vernon for their kindly support.

BALL PLAYERS CONFESS

Chicago Grand Jury Hears Astonishing Evidence of Crooked Work by Noted Stars.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—For a battery few thousand dollars, eight famous ball players confessed the good name of baseball and threw a world's series, if the confessions of Eddie Cicotte and Joe Jackson, Sox stars, made to a Grand Jury here Tuesday are further substantiated. Cicotte, 30, \$10,000. For this sum he forgot his great baseball name and deliberately played crooked baseball against Cincinnati in the 1919 diamond chase. For \$5,000 Joe Jackson, one of the greatest players who ever wore a uniform, wrecked his brilliant baseball career. The story confessed to this Tuesday and brought to light the truth in what is universally declared to be the most deplorable incident in the history of baseball. Both went before the Grand Jury and told how they succumbed to the temptations of gamblers before the Cincinnati White Sox series. "Letty" Williams, White Sox twirler, confessed a share in throwing the 1919 world's series to Cincinnati. He is the third member of Glennon's club to confess. Williams, named all of the gamblers who were involved and the same eight players whom Cicotte named yesterday. He was a friend of Gandil, a former player, who by the way was yesterday operated on for appendicitis. "I went to Gandil's room," said Williams, "and there was the money in two envelopes. Gandil said, 'There's your dough.' I picked it up, \$10,000, and took a taxi to my hotel and threw half of it on the bed in Jackson's room. This was in Chicago after the fourth game." Williams named "Sport" Sullivan and a man named Brown as Boston gamblers, two principals in the deal. Sullivan and Brown later were indicted by the Grand Jury.

VERNON-KAMLOOPS STAGE

Henderson's Vernon-Kamloops stage leaves Kamloops Hotel, Vernon, daily at 1 p.m. Leaves Kamloops for Vernon daily at 7.30 a.m. Reservations made at Kamloops Hotel. F. E. Henderson, Prop., Kamloops, B. C. Phone 200. 15-17

"There are exceptions to every rule you know."

"Who else excepted to the rule that we all must die?"

"Yes, that's the exception to the rule that all order have their exceptions."

Fruit Trees

All varieties, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses. I have a selection made by several of the best gardeners in the Okanagan Valley.

Agent for Layrite.

E. D. WATTS

Phone 192.

FIRST VERNON TROOP BOY SCOUTS.

Headquarters: All Saints Parish Hall.

Orders for the week by Acting Scoutmaster C. W. McGowan.

The troop will parade on Tuesday (4th) at 7.15 p.m.

Orderly patrol for the week: Benvers.

Next for duty: Wolves.

This being the first parade in the month, subscriptions must be brought.

The order of the patrol on parade for the month will be:

1. Coyotes.

2. Benvers.

3. Kangaroos.

4. Wolves.

Promotions—Scout Cochrane, H., to be Scoutmaster of the Beaver Patrol.

At the last Court of Honor it was decided that the following scouts be struck off the strength: Scout McClaude, Scout McClaude, Scout Winchester (T.), Scout Lifford.

Applications for membership of the following boys were favorably received: Lang, L.; Watson, J.; Bull, N.

THOMAS E. JESSIE.

Actg. A. S. M.

SIBERIAN NIGHT.

(City George Hopping, Vernon.)

The lure of the high trail called us back again.

Across the sweltering land of little rain.

Thence into the foothills brown and dried.

Ever upward toward the great divide.

We passed into the place at timber line.

Through glades of lupine and of columbine.

Still upward till we saw on slopes of snow.

Garbled fox-tails twisted by the winter's gale.

When the blood red sun was sinking in the west.

Upon the great divide we paused to rest.

Soon the sun had passed the western rim.

The light of day within the pass grew dim.

A warm rose pink overpread the fields of snow.

Deepened to red, and then over all the range.

The quiet purple of the alpen glow transformed the frowning cliffs, the lakes the streams.

Into a beautiful wonderland of dreams.

Swiftly the rugged outlines passed from sight.

And over lake and stream and forest spread

The vast mysterious Siberian night.

Six.



TIME TABLE

SHUSWAP & OKANAGAN BRANCH

Daily trains (except Sunday) both ways to Okanagan Landing.

South bound	STATIONS	North bound
10.30 (Lv.)	Sicamous Jct.	17.35
11.01	Mara	18.00
11.16	Enderby	18.15
11.31	Armstrong	18.30
11.55	Larkin	18.55
12.14	(Regular stop)	
12.39	Vernon	15.30
13.10 (Ar.)	Ok. Landing (Lv.)	15.15

OKANAGAN STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Steamer Sicamous runs daily (except Sunday) between Okanagan Landing and Penticton as follows: South bound, 13.35; north bound, 15.15.

Whiteman's Creek—North bound Wednesday and Friday.

Ewing's Landing—North bound Monday and Friday.

Sunnyvale—North bound Thursday.

Nahon—North bound Wednesday and Friday.

South bound, Thursday and Friday.

Okanagan Centre—South bound daily, except Sunday.

North bound daily, except Sunday.

Willow's Landing—North bound Monday and Friday.

Westbank—South bound, 15.55; north bound, 17.15.

Peckham—South bound, 17.15; north bound, 18.35.

Summerland—South bound, 18.15; north bound, 19.35.

Naramata—South bound, 19.35; north bound, 20.55.

Penticton—South bound, 19.55; north bound, 21.15.

C. P. R. MAIN LINE

East bound from Penticton daily—No. 2, 10.30; No. 4, 22.35.

West bound from Penticton daily—No. 3, 9.45; No. 1, 19.25.

H. W. BRODIE, J. D. TOMKINS, Gen. Passenger Agent, Agent, Vancouver, B. C. VERNON, B. C.

KETTLE VALLEY RAILWAY TIME TABLE

Penticton, B. C., January 15, 1920.

Boat arrives Penticton Southbound 7.15 p.m.

Boat leaves Penticton Northbound 5.30 a.m.

Westbound—Train leaves Penticton daily at 11.55 a.m., arriving in Vancouver 11.15 p.m.

Eastbound—Train leaves Penticton daily, 7.55 a.m., arriving in Nelson 11.15 p.m.

O. E. FISHER, Traffic Manager, Penticton, B. C.

STAGES.

Auto stage for Kelowna leaves Vernon Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.30 a.m.

Auto stage for Lumby leaves Vernon daily at 1.30 p.m.

For Mabel Lake and Shuswap Falls leaves Lumby at 12 noon on Fridays.

R. R. No. 1, Lumby—Stage leaves Lumby for Richards Tuesdays and Fridays at 7.30 a.m. via Kelowna, Kamloops and Monashee Road, returning via Creighton Valley.

For Trinity Valley leaves Lumby at 12 noon on Saturdays.

POST OFFICE.

Mails close for the north daily, except Sundays, 3 p.m.

Mails close for the south, daily, except Sundays, 12.10 p.m.

Registration closes fifteen minutes before closing the mails.

Money Order business from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

2—Cor. Coldstream and Eighth St.

3—Okanagan and Eighth St.

4—Okanagan and Eighth St.

5—Barclay Ave. and Eighth St.

6—Barclay Ave. and Mission St.

7—Barclay Ave. and Seventh St.

8—Langill and Seventh St.

9—Pine and Seventh St.

10—Main Ave. and Lorne St.

11—Main Ave. and Lorne St.

12—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

13—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

14—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

15—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

16—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

17—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

18—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

19—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

20—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

21—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

22—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

23—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

24—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

25—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

26—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

27—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

28—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

29—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

30—Pine and Pleasant Valley Road.

HAPPENINGS THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT

Weekly Budget of News Contributed By Our Regular Correspondents

ARMSTRONG

The annual exhibition was held three days last week, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the last two being open to the public, in spite of the unsuitable weather. It was the best exhibition ever held here in all departments and quality was good in all departments. The work was dainty and pretty, showing the school children was above the average and the industrial exhibits excellent. The stock display was magnificent, both cattle and horses, and the accommodation they have provided for what was expected but considering the weather it was good.

The pictures "Daddy Long Legs" shown in the Ayala theatre during the fair days were a great treat, the house being packed both afternoons and evenings.

Mr. McClure of Penticton, spent part of the week with his sister, Miss McClure.

Mr. C. Blackmore of Kamloops, spent a couple of days in the city looking up old friends.

Mrs. A. L. Fortune of Enderby, spent last week visiting at the home of Mrs. E. F. Young, junior.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Giles, after spending some months visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. B. J. Freeze, left last week to spend the winter in California.

Miss Stott of New Westminster, came in on Thursday to spend a week with Mr. and Mrs. Stott.

Last Thursday evening the Vernon Methodist choir rendered a cantata entitled "The Battle of Life" in the Methodist church. Those present were loud in their praises, no doubt so many counter attractions made the attendance smaller than it otherwise would have been.

Donald Graham, Jr., left last week for Seattle, where he has accepted a position.

Mrs. Kilborn of Oak Lake, Manitoba, is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. N. Cary.

Mr. Mott of Ontario, while touring the west, stopped off to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Patten.

Mr. A. S. Kimble left last Wednesday for Calgary, he has been here some months accounting in the C.N.R. office.

Mr. A. Stoddley left last Friday for Alberta to spend a couple of months.

Mr. L. W. Patten left on Saturday for the coast to take in the New Westminster exhibition.

Mrs. J. C. Bacon returned to the city after having spent the summer in Vancouver.

Miss Gertrude Murray returned to Vancouver on Saturday to resume her duties in the Vancouver General Hospital.

The funeral service of the late Mrs. Wm. Holby took place at St. James' church last Friday at 2.30 p.m., and the remains laid to rest in the city cemetery.

The Board of Trade held their regular meeting last Friday evening with President Abbott in the chair. Various subjects were up for discussion, among which were ascertaining the possibility of securing a larger quantity of water for power on Davis Creek, and it was decided the council take steps to secure reliable data re the head waters of Davis Creek, and the possibility of erecting a storage basin at that point.

Also a union station for this city in connection with the station it was decided to forward a petition to the railroad commission, the president and secretary were authorized to have a petition drawn up and circulated.

Mr. and Mrs. McCumsey and children left on Monday for their home in Alberta. Mrs. McCumsey has spent the past month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pettie.

Captain J. S. Wills, who is superintending the installation of machinery at the lime quarry east of town, is asking for a large number of men to do the construction work. It is his intention to have the plant in operation by the first of November.

Miss Alice London went to Enderby to spend the week end.

Miss McKee, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. McKee, left last week for Vancouver to pursue her studies at the University. Mrs. McKee accompanied her as far as Penticton.

Bully Day service was observed in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches on Sunday last, a large attendance at both churches was the order of the day.

Mr. W. J. Chappell left for Penticton to attend the United Farmers' convention held in that city Monday, Sept. 27. It is almost certain the Farmers will nominate a candidate for the coming election.

Major O. Pallas will be in Armstrong on Wednesday, Oct. 6th, and will speak on the prohibition question.

Dr. McMillan, an authority on the Book of Psalms, will conduct the service next Sunday evening in the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Horne left on Saturday for a trip down the lake as far as Kelowna.

Mr. J. Wilson in having improvements done on his residence and a recent walk in.

On account of the long spell of wet weather T. R. Smith is unable to have his lumber hauled from his mill at Madeline Lake, consequently he has reduced his staff at the mill here.

Mr. J. Fraser and family have moved to their new home recently purchased from Mr. Dehart on the Portneuf farm near Enderby.

Mrs. Spencer and daughters of Penticton and Valley have moved to the Fraser cottage in Kelowna.

Mr. A. A. Pitt, who has been an employee of the city on the electric light staff, leaves this week for Vancouver.

Miss Smith is visiting with her brother, Mr. W. Smith, manager of the Bank of Hamilton.

SUMMERLAND

Mrs. John Skinner, with her children left last Tuesday by K. V. R. for her home in New Brunswick, having been visiting for some weeks past with her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Campbell and daughter, Florence, left on Friday morning last for their home in Sherbrooke, Quebec, for a visit of several months.

Mrs. R. M. Ross left on Saturday morning for a short visit to the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Beavis left on Saturday morning by the K. V. R. for a visit to the coast.

Miss Belle Vanderberg left on Thursday morning to open her school on Arrow Lakes, in the same neighborhood in which she taught last year.

Mr. P. C. Tees has returned from Vancouver and has resumed his duties in the high school.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Kelley are at present in Vancouver on a brief visit.

Dr. F. W. Andrew left Wednesday morning last week for Montreal, where he will attend the American Congress of Surgeons, which will be held in that city, also intending to visit New York in his absence.

Mrs. W. C. W. Fossberg left the middle of last week on a visit to Ontario, while away she will also attend a meeting of the Canadian Women's Press Club at Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Williams left last week for a ten days' visit to their daughter, Mrs. Ernest Locke, in New Westminster. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are leaving for a trip to England in November.

Mr. Donald McIntyre left last week to take a school at Wardner, B. C., near Cranbrook.

Blanchard Mann left last Tuesday for Vancouver, to enter the University there.

Mrs. Jan Brown is visiting Mr. Brown's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Brown, Fairview, B. C.

Mrs. H. A. Solly is at present visiting at the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mann and two daughters, left on Saturday morning to return to England to their old home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hardy have returned from a short visit to Vancouver and Victoria.

Mrs. Estabrooke, Sr., returned home on Saturday morning from a trip to California. Mrs. Estabrooke has been gone for four months, on her return staying off for a short time in Vancouver.

Mr. C. D. Kerr of Vancouver, was a guest last week end of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kerr.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Collas spent last week end in Summerland with Mrs. Collas' relatives there, coming down from Vernon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. White, with their guests, Mrs. White's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mosher, returned last Tuesday from a week end motor trip to Okanagan, Washington.

Dr. C. J. Coultas is now occupying his dental offices in the Johnson building at West Summerland and from now on will be permanently located there.

Mr. O. G. Smith, who arrived a few days ago from Salmon Arm, and with his mother will locate in Summerland, having become the owner of the S. M. Young orchard on the Giant's Head road, Mr. Smith is a brother of Mr. A. E. Smith.

The new Canadian Bank of Commerce building is rapidly nearing completion and will very soon be ready for occupancy.

A party of Dominion Bank officials visited Summerland on Monday, coming in by private car on the K. V. R., and were shown over the district by C. F. Zimmerman, manager of the Summerland branch of the bank. The party has been visiting a number of B. C. centres and left on their eastward journey for Penticton.

An addition is being built to the Campbell Block, which will be an extension of A. B. Elliott's grocery store. The floor above will be used as a Manicure hall.

The "Better Old" has undergone lately quite extensive alterations which completely change its appearance. The show cases and other fixtures have been moved up front, while an ice cream parlor has been made isolated from the front of the store by a latticed partition.

Mrs. Bert Bryant returned last week from a visit to Vancouver.

WOOD'S LAKE

We have had another wet week and we began to think that something or other was amiss, and instead of better in the dry belt we had got into the wet one. However, the weather seems to be hardening up now and we hope for better things to come.

Below are the week's temperatures:

	Max.	Min.
September 21	64	48
" 22	62	46
" 23	58	42
" 24	58	40
" 25	60	40
" 26	60	40
" 27	58	40
" 28	58	40
" 29	58	40
" 30	58	40

Mr. M. P. Williamson kindly invited the members to his home on Friday last to a dance. Owing to the bad weather unfortunately only a few were able to be present, but those who did have the good and the weather certainly had a good time.

Mrs. Greenwood's sister has arrived and will stay some time with her.

The Highway road to the Centre has been in a bad state this last week and we wonder how much longer the Centre people are going to stand for it. If something is not done pretty soon they will find they will be stuck.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been in the city for some time and have been very busy with their work.

A fire alarm occurred in A. J. Vancouver's garage on Saturday last. Fortunately the fire was quickly extinguished. Fortunately no damage resulted.

KELOWNA

Mrs. Wallin and son of Kamloops, who have been visiting Mrs. W. C. Cameron, left for home on Saturday.

Miss Verna Weddell has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. D. H. Learn in Seattle.

Mrs. J. E. Knowles returned home on Wednesday from a two weeks' visit to the coast.

Miss Jessie Dickson, sister of Mrs. Dr. Knox, left for Toronto on Saturday last.

Misses Margaret Clarke and Beryl Bulman left on Thursday for Vancouver to attend the University.

Mr. Monroe late of Saltcoats, Man., has purchased an interest in the business of H. F. Hicks.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry McLeay of New York, are spending some time on their ranch in Glenora.

Mr. and Mrs. B. McDonald have returned home from a motor trip to the coast.

Mr. C. E. Downing left on Monday on a trip to the prairies.

Mr. and Mrs. May of Edmonton, are visiting Mrs. May's brother, Mr. Henry McLeay.

Mrs. H. F. Chapin is visiting in Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Harvey have returned from a visit to Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Burch and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burch of Brantford, have been visiting at the homes of Messrs. Henry and Clarence Burch.

A motion was passed at the last meeting of the Board of Trade that the city council be asked to provide a safe landing place for boats from across the lake. This in view of the fruit shipments now coming over.

Two gentlemen from the coast have been here looking into the tourist hotel site and it is reported they have secured an option on several acres on the south side of Mill Creek.

An animated meeting was held in the theatre on Sunday afternoon in regard to the "Chinese Peril." A committee was appointed. These meetings have become annual but so far nothing noticeable has been accomplished.

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LUMBY

A combined meeting of the Lumby Local and Women's Local of the United Farmers of B. C. took place on Saturday last in the school house, being one of the most largely attended meetings held for some time, the main subject of discussion being occasioned by the receipt of correspondence asking both locals to send delegates to represent them at the Farmers' Convention held on Monday at Penticton with a view to deciding whether the Farmers would put a delegate in the field for the by-election, also for the general election, and matters of financing for same. At a previous meeting it had been decided by the Lumby Local that their constitution did not permit of their dabbling in politics without permission of the Central Board, but apparently that meeting was not considered sufficiently representative to deal with so important a matter, and a petition was sent in asking for an extraordinary meeting to be held. The meeting on Saturday was certainly representative, and the present seemed determined to thrash the matter out to a finish, which they certainly did, for the meeting was a most exciting and interesting one, lasting three hours with never a dull moment.

Mr. H. C. Catt occupied the chair and dealt in a capable manner with quite a few knotty problems.

Mr. R. A. Copeland, provincial president, was present and gave a number of speeches, advocating attendance at the convention which was to be well attended by the various locals throughout the County of Yale, giving various reasons why the farmer should handle his own problems.

The meeting then plunged into a lengthy debate around the question, "Are we or are we not in politics?" and many interesting viewpoints were obtained, none of the least being that of the ladies present who maintained they read the constitution as the Farmers read it, and were not organized for political ends but for the purpose of carrying out good and useful community work. If they were in politics they president stated they would lose a good number of members. The general tone of the meeting seemed to be that each local knew its own problems, and politics would divide the Lumby Local until it was non-existent. It was finally decided not to send delegates to the convention, nor to support any campaign for political purposes at the election being decided by ballot. This decision has done a lot to clear the Lumby atmosphere.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church will hold their next meeting on October 6th at the usual time.

The Women's Local, U. F. W. B. C., hold their regular monthly meeting next Saturday, October 2nd, at 7.30 p.m. in the school house. All are urged to attend and bring new members.

Mr. and Mrs. Cotton and daughter of Grand Prairie were motoring visitors through the valley on Wednesday.

The many friends of Mrs. Alex. Ferguson will be sorry to learn that she has been very ill under the doctor's care at Armstrong for the last two weeks.

Quite a number from Falkland attended the dance at Paxton Valley on Friday night.

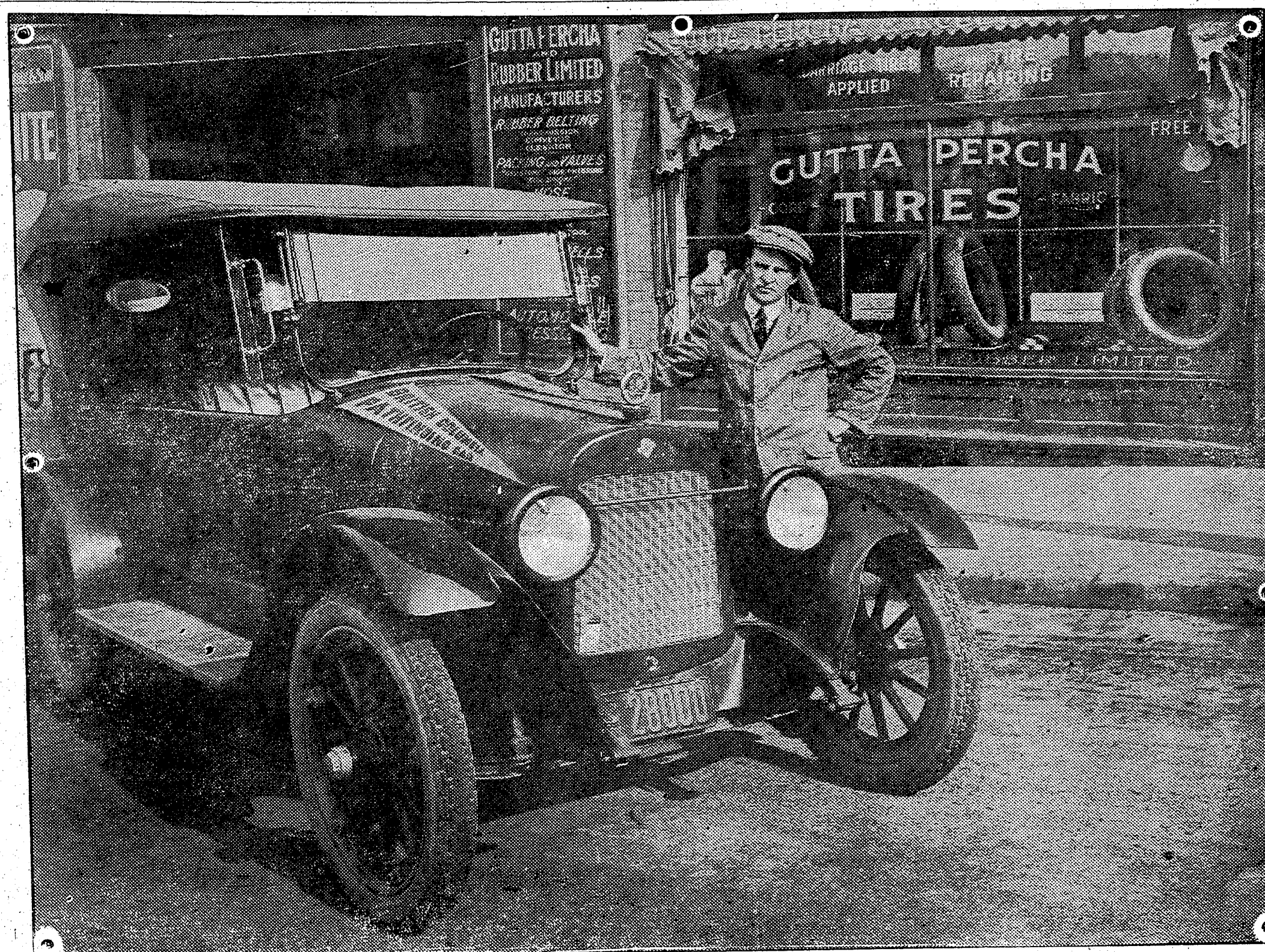
There is to be a dance in the Falkland Hall on October 1.

Mr. H. Curry, manager for the Salmon River Lands Company, took a fine drove of pure-bred cattle through to the Armstrong Fair this week.

Mr. Ardern and Mr. Revell motored in to the Armstrong Fair Thursday.

Mrs. W. Johnson and children were visitors to Armstrong on Thursday.

Mr. Dan Payment is busy at this end of the valley with his thrashing outfit.



CROSSES CANADA ON GUTTA PERCHA TIRES

The above photograph of Mr. Percy Gomery and his Path-finding car equipped with "GUTTA PERCHA TIRES" was taken on the completion of his "Across Canada" Pathfinding trip.

He covered the distance of 3,840 miles without a puncture or tire trouble of any kind and states that the tires show so little wear that it is hard to believe that they have run more than a few hundred miles.

Gutta Percha & Rubber Limited are to be congratulated on having produced a tire which stood up so magnificently under such an arduous test. Gutta Percha tires are distributed in Vernon District by the Megaw-Smithers Motor Co.

That, in consequence, no comparison between such countries as Great Britain and Canada on the general principle is possible or profitable.

8. That whatever changes are made in the tariff affect the revenue of the country, and that any reduction in the revenue must be made up from some other source.

The United Farmers are in sympathy with, and fully endorse, the resolution as passed by the Fruit Growers executive on August 17, which is as follows:

"That it is the opinion of this executive that as a protection against the resumption of dumping of foreign fruits on the Canadian market at less than cost of production, which we consider as certain to recur, the retention of a sufficient duty on fruit at the coming hearing before the Tariff Commission, and that Messrs. Laidman and Winslow be requested to represent the Fruit Growers before the Commission."

That among the Fruit Growers, the Okanagan producers depend almost entirely on apples as the major portion of their revenue.

Recognizing the foregoing facts, and taking into account the tariff already imposed upon certain agricultural products; also recognizing that the tariff affects the whole country, and is a matter of continual controversy and prejudice to the detriment of the people as a whole.

Also that it is inconsistent to demand protection in the particular commodity in which a community or association is interested in producing, and free trade and machinery, etc., necessary to such production.

Therefore, the United Farmers of British Columbia recommend that a Tariff Board be appointed similar to the Railway Board, and that the farmers be represented thereon.

With a view to meeting any possible reduction in revenue which may arise from the revision of the tariff, the United Farmers of British Columbia further recommend that the Tariff Commission consider the possibility of raising revenue from the protective manufacturing industries, by imposing on such industries a pro rata tax on their net profits, equal to the amount of protection afforded, as the United Farmers of British Columbia consider that in granting protection to any industries, the people of Canada "ipso facto" become partners in that industry.

In a short speech in support, Mr. Bulman apologized for the absence of the United Farmers who were attending a convention of their own at Penticton that day. Mr. Bulman emphasized the climatic difficulties encountered in fruit growing, and also said if they were denied the present measure of protection the American grower would speedily take advantage of its absence. The Prairie farmers, he said, seemed desirous of interfering with the commercial prosperity of their district. He hoped the Tariff Commissioners' recommendations would make it impossible for Canada ever to become a mere adjunct of the United States.

There being no other speakers, the Commissioners closed the inquiry, having sat three hours.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' BRIEF.

Following is the brief prepared under the direction of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association and presented to the Commission by Mr. Winslow:

The British Columbia Fruit Industry and the Tariff.

A memorandum setting forth the present status of the industry, its progress and its prospective future particularly in relation to the Canadian Customs Tariff.

Prepared for presentation to the Tariff Commission, Canada, 1920. (Sir Henry Drayton, K.C., etc., Chairman.)

"It is the opinion of the Executive that as a protection against the resumption of dumping of foreign fruit in the Canadian markets at less than cost of production, which we consider as certain to recur, the retention of a sufficient duty on fruit is essential."

Resolution of the Executive, August 17, 1919.

Prepared under the instruction of the Executive of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association. Approved by the Executive, September 27, 1920.

In making this presentation on the tariff in relation to the fruit industry, the Executive have undertaken a responsibility, the magnitude of which they fully realize. At the present time, over four thousand fruit growers have planted approximately 40,000 acres, and have invested not less than \$25,000,000. Though the present acreage has not attained to 60 per cent. of full bearing, the shipments in 1919 were equal to 6,000 carloads, with a value at point of shipment of \$7,750,000.

Though the present production is very creditable, it is apparent from the figures that the fruit industry in one in which returns from the investment come very, very slowly; in fact the present value of all the fruit yet produced does not equal the capital invested. It is readily apparent that successful fruit growing is very dependent on successful marketing over a long period of years. Severe fluctuations in prices are to be avoided, as far as possible. Years of deorganization are bound to be followed by deorganization, respect of abandonment of orchards, and curtailed production, accompanied by higher prices. In such cycles as these, there is no satisfaction to either producer or consumer. The principal

ANOTHER RATE INCREASE.

Washington, Sept. 25. Further increase in express rates averaging 12.5 per cent. were approved today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The increases, which apply to class and commodity rates, make a total increase of 26 per cent. granted the express companies within the last few months.

Miss Katie, why in your head so quiet? I want to hear it? What do you mean, child? I heard you tell me you were rather brained.

A man who had made a fortune was making a few words to a number of students at a business class.

"All my success in life, all my tremendous financial position," he said, proudly, "I owe to one thing alone—pluck, pluck, pluck."

But the effect was ruined by an student, who asked:

"Yes, but how are we to find the right people to pluck?"

A TONIC WORTH WHILE

Do you need a Tonic? Are you out of sorts? Have you indigestion, liver troubles, or are your nerves out of tune? If so just try Vital Tablets. They are a wonderful Tonic. They clear the complexion, purify the blood and tune up the whole system. Get a box from your druggist, or by mail from The Seckell Drug Co., Montreal. Price 50c a box or 6 for \$2.50. Sold at Berry's Drug Store.

H. B. Rowe

(Late of C. J. Whiten)

Expert Watchmaker

Over Twenty Years Experience

Chime, Grandfather Clocks and Scientific Instruments a Specialty. All Work Guaranteed.

Over Co-operative Store

VERNON, B.C.

E. Matlock

Interior Decorator, Paperhanger and House Painter

VERNON, B.C.

30 Years Practical Experience

Estimates Given

Phone 328. Res. 107 Lorne St.



The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

source of disastrously low prices is the dumping of imported fruit at slaughter prices, or on consignment. The greatest desire of the fruit industry is for stability, especially in prices. Under all the circumstances, our Executive feel it their duty and obligation to the fruit industry to recommend, in the strongest possible manner, adequate protection against the dumping of imported fruit.

The case we present covers first the main facts of development; and the specific situation on the three classes of fruit: apples, other tree fruits, and berries; are then described with our recommendation on each of these.

Development of the B. C. Fruit Industry.

Our fruit industry is comparatively recent growth, as shown by the following statement:

Number of Trees. Estimated 1911 450,000. Census 1911 649,001. Census 1912 677,000. 1913 697,000. Since 1912, plantings have been restricted almost entirely to re-planting. Uncertainty of markets, low prices for fruit, and war conditions put an effective stop to development during 1914-1917. Since then the main factors have been the high price and the actual scarcity of nursery stock, as well as the general reluctance to make long term expenditures at current costs of labour and material.

The production and value of all fruits, including berries, show similar advances, as follows:

	Value.
Estimated 1911	\$7,750,000
Census 1911	\$8,419,000
Census 1912	\$9,071,000
1913	\$9,601,000
1914	\$10,145,000
1915	\$10,689,000
1916	\$11,233,000
1917	\$11,777,000
1918	\$12,321,000
1919	\$12,865,000

(Note: It is proper to explain that the figures on apples and carloads do not altogether represent actual carloads, but rather the total quantity produced commercially, figured in commercial units, and including bulk sales generally. The packers and car units were adopted by the principal Department of Agriculture, and are a convenient measure of quantity.)

The fruit industry has been developed to supply the rapidly growing prairie markets, otherwise mostly dependent on imported fruits. Fostered by the present expansion occurred from 1904 to 1913, expansion on large areas of newly irrigated lands in the Okanagan Valley. Further this period fruit prices generally were at attractive levels. In the United States and Canada, and it is proper to point out here that there has been no major export production from British Columbia. Nevertheless, this period from 1910 to 1914 inclusive, was one of great hardship to the struggling industry, due to the similar but

(Continued on Page 10)

Better than a Circus—



1 DAY FRI. OCT. 1, Night 8:30
1 ONLY FRI. MATINEE AT 3:45 P.M.

SEAT SALE NOW ON

The original
WINNIPEG KIDDIES
in their
1920 REVUE

CALLING OUT OF RETIREMENT
BY POPULAR DEMAND

EVERYTHING NEW
GORGEOUS COSTUMES GLASSWARE SETTING
FUN AND FROLIC FROM FAIRYLAND

AT THE

EMPRESS VERNON

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S MATINEE 3:45 P.M.
Children under 15 years, 30c. Adults \$1.10

NIGHT PRICES: All Seats Reserved. \$1.65 and \$1.10
Reservations not held after 7:30. (All prices include the tax.)

NOW AS THEN

"I know nothing about the tariff, but this I do know: When we buy goods made abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money, and when we buy goods made at home we get both the goods and the money."

— Abraham Lincoln.

Every dollar you send to an outside printing establishment is gone. Every order placed with your local printer helps to keep men employed who in turn will have money to spend with you. Think this over!

THE VERNON NEWS

FRUIT GROWERS' CASE HEARD BY THE TARIFF COMMISSION

(Continued from Page 8.)

the line. He said the different cost was largely due to the systems in the United States having been built to distribute over an area of 2,000 or 3,000 acres with most of the land lying easily for water distribution. In B.C. the irrigation systems supplied as much as 5,000 acres, and the acreage was divided into small ranches difficult to serve, with increased overhead and operation charges as a consequence.

Government Encouraged.

Among the applications Mr. Winslow made to the brief, in answer to questions by the Commissioners, was a statement of how the Dominion and Provincial governments had encouraged the development of the fruit industry by means of advertising, expert reports, etc. Fruit production depended on ability to reach the market. It was predicted they would be able to ship 5,000 cars in 1921 and they hoped to secure a firm hold on the Prairies and Eastern Canada as well. They hoped also to have a substantial addition to the exportation industry before very long.

A series of questions elicited from Mr. Winslow the fact that the price to the Winnipeg dealer per box of apples was \$2.75 and to the Chicago dealer \$2.25, or in other words the relative cost was the same, plus the cost of getting to the market. He also mentioned the difficulty of shipping apples in bulk to the Prairie market on account of distance.

Referring to Mr. Robertson, the witness said over 1,000 were employed in the packing houses at the present moment, that 7 1/2 cents was paid for packing per box, and 10 cents per hour for other labor. Most of the houses employed white labor, a large proportion being females. Mr. Winslow also described the method of sale on the prairie which was by carlot and in the case of the grain growers distributed by their local organizations to their local purchasers.

Spread of Price.

With regard to perishable fruits,

such as cherries, Mr. Winslow admitted the tendency of the retailer has been to take from the consumer what looks a very big margin of profit. Berry prices were higher owing to the cost of packing, and in this connection Sir Henry Drayton was emphatic in declaring it was not right for people to buy strawberries in November or December at extravagant prices.

The Cantaloupe Industry.

Mr. L. E. Taylor, Kelowna, drew attention to a statement made to the Commissioners at Vancouver by Mr. P. R. Stewart, representing the wholesale fruit and produce interests, asking for a revision of the tariff on certain fruits. The statement, as reported, read:

"Cantaloupes, now classed as melons and as a result subject to a duty of 2 cents each, should be admitted subject to a duty of 15 or 20 per cent. On crate lots, cantaloupes cost the wholesaler, in the middle or latter part of the season, about 2 1/2c. each, no duty, the duty exceeded the actual cost price. This statement elicited much surprise from the chairman."

If it was true that the wholesaler at Vancouver got cantaloupes at 2 1/2c. each, it was one of the strongest points in favor of the tariff, Mr. Taylor said. It was a clear case of dumping. Production costs in California in 1919 were \$1.18 per crate of 45 cantaloupes, so that if Mr. Stewart was getting it at \$1.12 1/2 per crate, after paying freight, ice and other charges it was a clear case of dumping and unfair competition. The dumping, Mr. Taylor would apply, as doubtless those cantaloupes were dumped. The average cost of producing cantaloupes in this valley in two years was \$2.55 per crate. They sold at Vancouver at \$3 to \$3.50; at Calgary at \$4.50, and at Edmonton at \$4.75. The profit to the grower worked out about 26 cents. The cantaloupe industry had great possibilities in this province, particularly in the country now being developed north of Penticton under the Soldier Settlement scheme. Mr. Taylor recommended a specific tariff per crate, say \$1, instead of 2 cents each cantaloupe.

Seed Growing Needs Protection.

Mr. Taylor drew further attention to the need growing industry which was started in the province about three

years ago by the Dominion Government it having been found after experiment that B. C. was the best place on the North American Continent to produce seed. Before the war root seeds—mangels and beet and some others—were almost entirely imported from the European continent, Germany being the largest producer of mangel seed and the United States and Canada getting a large part of their supplies from that source. That was about to occur again quotations from Germany and other European countries for future delivery of those root seeds being at prices with which they could not possibly compete. The Dominion Government had encouraged the home production of seeds and it was highly desirable that should be so, as they were grown under climatic conditions and under Government supervision and a guarantee of germination. The Government bonus had been withdrawn, and grants offered to co-operative growers on condition that they and the Provincial Government as well put up similar amounts. The seed growers had formed the United Seed Growers' Association, a co-operative body, with headquarters at Penticton. One of their objects was to get seed to the farmers at a lower cost than he was getting it before and also to get a higher price to the grower. The spread in the seed business, Mr. Taylor said, was enormous. Mangel, beet and carrot seed was admitted to Canada free. The growers here felt if they were to maintain their industry they must have similar protection with other seeds, and they suggested they should be put in the same class as garden seeds being subject to 4 and 10 per cent duty.

Memorandum Presented by the United Farmers of British Columbia to the Tariff Commission at Vernon.

September 27, 1920.

Mr. Laidman handed in the following brief which had been placed in his hands by the United Farmers:

In British Columbia the designation "farmer" applies to every person who produces from the soil. The membership of the United Farmers of British Columbia consists of fruit growers, dairymen, agriculturists, stock men, poultry men, bee-keepers, etc. It is thus plain that the tariff problem affects the farmers interests in a widely divergent manner. Recognizing this it is the intention and the intent of the United Farmers' organization to find a common basis of understanding. To effect such an understanding it is necessary first to discover the point on which general agreement may be reached. These points follow:

1. That free trade and protection offer an interminable case for argument on both sides.

2. That it is perfectly easy for any one who takes the trouble to study both sides to make out a good case for either.

3. That the injection of the tariff into the political field is a harmful and apparently necessary evil, owing to the facility it offers for raising revenue, and its appeal to self interest.

4. That it is the abuse of the privilege accorded by either, which just as in so many other principles cannot most easily be avoided.

5. That in all countries which have a large surplus of food products for export the producer or farmer is naturally a free trader in all this surplus products.

6. That in those countries that import a large quantity of food products most of which can be produced in the importing country, the farmer is naturally a free trader in all this surplus products.

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17. That in those countries that import a large quantity of food products most of which can be produced in the importing country, the farmer is naturally a free trader in all this surplus products.



JACK PICKFORD in "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" GOLDWYN PICTURES

AT THE EMPRESS AT TUESDAY AND THURSDAY

Ten.

MACDONALD'S

Cut Brier

More Tobacco for the Money

"The Tobacco with a heart"

Canada's best buy—
the ECONOMY Package
1/2 lb-85¢



We Hate To Do It, But

there seems no option on our part, as present conditions make it absolutely necessary. We refer to the matter of **SUBSCRIPTION PAYMENTS** to The Vernon News. While in the past we have been more or less lenient; this is no longer possible, as the cost of producing a newspaper has now reached the stage where no waste can be tolerated.

We have therefore definitely decided that the subscription list of the Vernon News be put on a strictly **PAID UP BASIS**, and within the next month or so, just as quickly as this part of our business can be dealt with, all unpaid subscriptions will be removed from our lists. We sincerely trust, therefore, that all who are in arrears will make a point of remitting amounts to cover right away.

WE MUST CURTAIL UNNECESSARY OUTLAY IN MATERIAL AND LABOR, and by continuing to send the paper to those who do not pay promptly we are wasting both.

ATTEND TO THIS MATTER NOW

THE VERNON NEWS.

CIVIC PRIDE

Better the day is better the deed
But any dull day will do
To pay just a little business heed
To What We Are Telling You.

The man who is shy of...
Or blind to his town's good name...
Is rowing against Prosperity's tide...
With naught but Himself...
to Blame

BUY WHERE YOU LIVE

FRUIT GROWERS' CASE HEARD BY THE TARIFF COMMISSION

(Continued from Page 3)

much greater expansion in the North-western States, with an actual increase in production, complete demoralization of markets, and bankruptcy conditions. The difficulty was enhanced by the dumping of American fruits, apples, stone fruits and berries, at the lowest going prices, or on consignment. On apples, the demoralization was the more complete as the prairie growers were willing to pay for our No. One apples only the price of the third grade, known as "C" grade or "Choice," of the Washington growers.

Washington peaches and other stone fruits were marketed at a central market free from cost of production, and the very lowest prices prevailed on shipments to Canada. The Berry Growers of Puget Sound and Spokane districts sold berries for next to nothing, driving themselves out of business. The B. C. growers and producers were the losers, and the fact that a Western market was expanding.

The agreement reached, the height

with the outbreak of war. Conditions

in 1915, while better, were far from

good, and less than cost selling from

the B. C. continued.

The fruit growers

of the Province, through this associa-

tion, made successful representation to

the Dominion Government, commencing

in 1911, and resulting early in 1916

in an increase in the protection on

apples from 13.13 cents per box, to 30

cents per box. When this tariff was

imposed, the average conditions of

the previous four years warranted;

this was accepted as a substantial

measure of relief and an expression of

confidence in the essential soundness

of the industry. The growers took

fresh heart, and orchards were again

taken care of, and the production be-

gan to mount.

The apple, being the principal and

the pivotal factor in the tree fruit in-

dustry, the improvement extended to

the other fruit in substantial measure.

Since 1916, the conditions have gen-

erally been favorable. The huge acre-

age planted to apples in the North-

western States has been reduced to

less than one third. B. C. orchards

have been spared a disaster, as prac-

tically all the orchards fitted to sur-

vive have survived. Prices have risen,

but not unduly, the net return favor-

able to the grower, and the industry

is now in a position to produce a

substantial surplus. Reduced production

which naturally followed from the

destructively low prices of 1910 to

1914, sent berry prices to

higher levels in the period 1915-1919,

and the acreage is now increasing

rapidly.

The Apple Industry.

Of all trees planted, apples consti-

tute 77 per cent, and in value apples

in 1919 were 72 per cent, of the tree

fruits produced. The production of

apples from trees now in bearing,

should increase in a few years by

about 60 per cent, over 1919. The

apple is accordingly our principal in-

dustry, and the basis of fruitgrowing in

the interior districts.

The production, value and price per

box of apples, have been as follows:

Year Quantity Values Per box.

1910 210,000 \$ 274,420 \$1.30

1911 250,000 385,920 1.50

1912 430,000 650,000 1.50

1913 477,000 685,000 1.43

1914 685,000 1,013,382 1.48

1915 787,750 1,187,514 1.50

1916 1,289,980 1,887,514 1.46

1917 1,502,921 2,319,227 1.54

1918 1,343,450 2,319,227 1.75

1919 2,524,132 4,550,453 1.80

History of the Markets for B. C. Apples.

From 1900 to 1909, the general range

of apple prices was high the continent

over. The rapidly increasing popula-

tion of Western Canada, was faced by

limited supplies and high prices. At

the same time, the possibilities of B. C.

for apples were being demonstrated.

All conditions favored apple planting,

and encouraged by both Federal and

Provincial Governments, some 2,500,000

trees were planted between 1901 and

1913.

From 1910 to 1914 the trend of prices

was decidedly downward, the average

f.o.b. selling price of all market

grades for 1912 to 1915 being slightly

under 90 cents per box. This was not

due to overproduction in B. C., for even

in 1914, Western Canada imported from

the United States some 929 carloads.

report of B. C. Prairie Fruits Market

Commissioner.

At this time the Northwestern States

by increasing their production had up-

set the equilibrium of the market gen-

erally, and were selling their crop far

below cost of production, which aver-

aged \$1.06.77 per box, Oregon Agric.

Col. Bul. No. 124). The influence on

the Western Canada market was par-

ticularly depressing, in that that mar-

ket refused to pay more for any apples

than the price of the third grade ("C"

grade) of Washington apples, which in

1914 were dumped on the Canadian

market, prices on outright sales being

around 40 cents per box, and on con-

signments, at a guarantee of 30 cents

per box.

At the time the protection afforded

by the tariff (12.13 cents per box) was

obviously inadequate, the B. C. apple

industry was to be saved, and on the

representation of those vitally inter-

ested, the Federal Government in Feb-

ruary 1916, increased the duty to 30

cents per box.

The result was that the orchards

were again cared for at a time when

another year or two of the same con-

ditions would have meant ruin, and

production increased rapidly.

Since 1916 the huge acreage planted

in the Northwestern States has been

reduced to less than one third, as we

stated would be the case in our brief

on the question in 1915. B. C. orchards

have been spared such a disaster, and

practically all the orchards that would

normally have made good have been

saved, to the benefit of both grower

and consumer.

The production of B. C. apples has

increased from 685,000 boxes in 1914 to

2,524,132 boxes in 1919. The trend of

prices recorded in 1916 has certainly

been an important factor in permitting

this development; the result certainly

is a strong argument for the benefits

of protection against unfair foreign

production.

With this increase in production has

come a decided change in market

conditions. In 1914 Western Canada

took 90 per cent, of the B. C. apple

crop to supply one-third of their re-

quirements, the balance of their supply

coming in about equal quantities from

the United States and Eastern Canada.

In 1919 B. C. supplied 95 per cent, of

the prairie requirements, and had over

900 cars surplus, which went to East-

ern Canada, Great Britain and the

United States in about equal quantities.

Shipments from the States to Canada

were 110 cars, which came in during

a car shortage in B. C.

That apple prices have not been in-

creased in proportion to the cost of

production in table attached (Exhibit

No. 1. The average cost in forty or-

chards, containing the best varieties,

and making more than average yields,

was \$1.35 per box; and the estimated

costs in the same orchards for 1920,

with lower yields and under better con-

ditions, was \$2.04.2 per box. The

weighted average for two years being

\$1.61. This figure makes

no allowance for depreciation of the

trees, a large factor of material im-

portance but difficult to estimate, nor

for the owners time value, and the

cost of a considerable physical work.

It will be apparent that the price of

\$1.80 in 1919, the cost considered, is a

very reasonable one; and it in fact does

not appear to allow anything for the

bad years preceding.

That the apple grower has not taken

any undue advantage of the duty is

further shown by the fact that rates in

the United States have averaged as

high as sales for the same grades and

varieties in Canada. The sales of the

United States are of the higher grades

and of particular varieties, and this

market does not permit of a considerable

quantity of inferior quality fruit, which

probably will remain our principal

market.

Last year and this year, added by the

favorable rate of exchange and the

comparatively strong market in the

United States, considerable shipments

have gone south. This rather unex-

pected development has suggested that

it might be to the interest of the in-

dustry to look to that market as a

major outlet in the future, especially

as the production may be expected to

exceed the normal prospective demand

in Western Canada. We find that on

more thorough consideration, that this

view is not confirmed. The commercial

supply production in the United States

in 1920, is reported to be the largest

in their history, the Northwestern

States are continuing and will continue

to increase in quantity; transportation

difficulties are great, as rates are

not as favorable as from Washington

points. Canadian cars cannot be used,

U. S. cars are hard to get, the railway

lines do not serve us for markets west

of Minneapolis, and Washington ship-

pers have carriers risk of frost in trans-

it which we have not, and which alone

bars out later varieties of apples. Fur-

ther there is reasonable doubt whether

sentiment in the United States would

long tolerate unhampered, the import

of such quantities of fruit that directly

displace their home-grown products.

Western Canada is undoubtedly the

natural market for B. C. fruit, and will

surely be the keystone of our market-

ing in the future as in the past. The

industry has been started, the plant-

ings made, to that end; and to a lesser

extent on apples, with Great Britain

in view.

Apart from all such considerations,

the sentiment of the fruit grower

generally undoubtedly favors Canadian

and Empire connections in preference

to any other.

Foreign Competition in Western

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that distinguishes them from the styles being shown elsewhere this Fall. Come in and see the latest—the final word in style—and in the most approved of fabrics.

WATSON'S UNDERWEAR

For women and children, combination vests and drawers, short sleeves or long and ankle length in wool, cotton and wool and heavy cotton in all sizes and at very moderate prices.

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Vests, Drawers and Waists, good weight, size 4 to 14 years.

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In black sateen or ribbed cotton, sizes 4 to 14 years.

LADIES' SWEATERS

Many beautiful styles to choose from—slip-over and button front in colors of turquoise, green, mauve, purple, rose, navy and maize, all sizes.....\$7.50 to \$18.00

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Five only pieces in grey and brown mixture. Just a suit length of 4 1/2 yards per piece. 54 inches wide.....\$4.50

RAINBOW WOOL

Four ply in colors of Nile, lavender, brown, rose, purple, gold, leather and Copenhagen. One ounce balls at 2 balls for.....85c

GROCERIES

NEW PACK JAM, "Old City" Brand—Raspberry and Strawberry—
4-lb. jar.....\$2.10
2-lb. jar.....\$1.25
1-lb. jar.....75c
LIBBY'S APPLE BUTTER.....30c

MARASCHINO CHERRIES.....90c and 60c
MARMALADE—
Orange, 15-lb. pail.....\$3.75
Ginger, per jar.....50c
SLICED PINEAPPLE, extra choice, 2-lb. tin.....45c
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Agents, Vernon, B.C.

FRUIT GROWERS' CASE HEARD BY THE HARRID COMMISSION

(Continued from Page 10.)

the crop, often a large proportion, for which there was no market at all. The explanation lies in that the Washington peaches, coming two weeks early, filled the preserving demand, leaving a glutted market and consequent conditions resulting as soon as any considerable part of the B. C. crop arrived.

It is needless to add that there has not been to date any considerable replanting. There are indications, however, that there is a change in the feeling on this point. The peach crop of the continent declined very materially as a result of the low prices, and today, the producing trees are considerably less, indicating that such a severe and prolonged depression is not likely in the near future; this really has little to do with replanting, for in the same time that we could replant and produce all other districts could do the same; nevertheless, fruit planters are usually very responsive to the immediate point and the prospects of the immediate future. A stronger reason for replanting lies in the recognition now, that the whole of the marketing of the August and September fruits depends very largely on the ability to supply a considerable proportion of peaches in each market. Without peaches, the country points cannot handle the fruit. Further, when the trade here has to go to the American market for peaches, they are very likely to be disappointed.

That there is a change in the feeling on this point is indicated by the fact that the whole of the marketing of the August and September fruits depends very largely on the ability to supply a considerable proportion of peaches in each market. Without peaches, the country points cannot handle the fruit. Further, when the trade here has to go to the American market for peaches, they are very likely to be disappointed.

price. Our plantings fit in with this programme admirably, and no section south of the line is so well able to make mixed cars, their plantings having been made primarily for straight carloads to city markets. It is our contention that protection should be followed by adequate production and we admit that this principle has not been fully followed out in this case; but we submit that the peach growers were faced down by a combination of circumstances such as is unlikely to be repeated.

Apart from this special situation, there are the same circumstances affecting peaches as other fruits; the southern sections are on the market earlier by about two weeks; they make a special effort to save their own market by the sale of straight carloads to Canadian markets for the protection of their own; the preserving demand can well wait for the B. C. crop; and the natural conditions favor the production in B. C. of all the peaches Western Canada can use.

Pears.
British Columbia has been considered for many years as eminently suitable for the production of pears, and considerable plantings were made in a period 10 to 15 years ago. The pears are mostly planted in orchards with apples. The following is a record of crops and values for the past few years:

Year	Boxes	Value	Per box
1911	2,369	No value stated	
1912	25,023	2,137	85c
1913	41,253	4,136	99c
1914	41,661	5,706	1.37
1915	27,471	4,367	1.59
1916	27,964	4,375	1.56

That there is a change in the feeling on this point is indicated by the fact that the whole of the marketing of the August and September fruits depends very largely on the ability to supply a considerable proportion of peaches in each market. Without peaches, the country points cannot handle the fruit. Further, when the trade here has to go to the American market for peaches, they are very likely to be disappointed.

production. The B. C. crop now carries largely for the needs of the west, and the increase in prospect in the near future will be to fill their requirements for preserving and to the full extent in our reason, for dessert purposes as well.

The continuance of the present duty of one-half cent per pound should serve the necessary purposes of restricting the dumping of imported pears in case of overproduction south of the line, and is sufficient also to influence the trader and the consumer to defer their preserving trade until the B. C. pears arrive.

Summary on Tree Fruits Other Than Apples.
We have endeavored to show in the foregoing that the present scale of duties is generally satisfactory, serving under fair-play the extra ten days or two weeks until B. C. fruits are ready, acting as a measure of protection, though not at all a complete one, in those periods, such as have occurred in the past and are certain to recur, when imported fruits sell at ruinous prices.

We have stated that with respect to cherries, the British Columbia grower is selling below American prices; we are pretty certain that the same is true more or less in other cases, at any rate we are sure that moderate protection for the British Columbia producer of these fruits is not proving unfair to the consumer.

We have further endeavored to show the interdependence of the peaches, plums and prunes, and pears; the effect of dumping of one of them on the prices for the whole group; the effect, ability, from growers and consumers standpoint, of maintaining and improving our ability to load mixed cars for country points; especially in this connection, of consideration for the peach industry, because of the special position it occupies.

The Berry Industry.
The berry industry, we mean to include the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, loganberry, gooseberry and the currants. These are all grouped naturally by climatic requirements, cultural conditions and the use to which the fruit is put. The conditions are similar, their marketing is distinct from tree fruits, and in respect to this group.

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A total of 493 growers were included in the 1920 survey. Of the 1920 acreage acreage approximately half is fresh land, and the other half is old.

To illustrate the production, we attach a table (exhibit No. 3). We may summarize it by saying that the production was 240,215 packages in 1911; it declined to 191,363 in 1915, rose very slightly in the next two years; jumped to 259,140 in 1918, and to 592,229 in 1919. The value per package run about \$1.71 in 1911, \$1.78 in 1915, down to \$1.60 in 1916, and to \$2.06 in 1917, \$2.28 in 1918 and \$2.92 in 1919.

The history of berry growing from 1910 to 1919 was a record of very low prices and an actual decline in production. The reason is not far to seek. There had been very heavy plantings of strawberries in Washington and Missouri, and of raspberries in Washington. These are the principal berries, the berry sections of this province. These states sold their berries at prices next to nothing; the strawberry acreage of the United States had by 1915 been reduced to one-third of the 1911 acreage. The result was to drive out of business the districts that were the principal sources of this province. The Vashon and Spokane strawberry districts of Washington. The raspberry growers of Washington state reduced their acreage, and so survived. We have no hesitation in saying but that for the protective tariff of two cents, the berry sections of this province would have been just as seriously affected by reason of our crop coming on a few days later than the Washington, our markets were flooded with the lowest priced offerings.

The Ontario berry growers have had a similar experience, which in their case resulted in a general reduction of acreage. Accordingly, the demand for jams for overseas shipments in 1917 turned the Canadian manufacturers to British Columbia for supplies, with an improvement in prices in 1917. The same demand and the beginnings of the fruit juice trade resulting from prosperity and prohibition, caused a considerable increase in acreage. The production in 1918 showed a substantial increase, with a further improvement in price. The year 1919 was marked by still greater production and higher prices, though the returns net to the growers were not correspondingly increased owing to the rapid advance in the cost of labour and packages.

While the current expansion of the berry industry is largely due to the improved demand for jam, and for fruit, the imports of berries into Western Canada to the minimum. The B. C. juice, the effect has also been to reduce prices have been no higher than the Washington prices, and the duty and the exchange have induced the trade to hold off their purchases for the preserving demand until B. C. fruits were ready.

What will be the future of the berry industry is difficult to say. The fruit market shows no sign of present of being other than permanent, and the jams produced in B. C. are steadily winning the Western Canadian market. The natural result of such a rapid expansion in acreage and production as is now taking place on the Pacific Coast generally, as in B. C., would be a period of depressingly low prices such as occurred from 1910 to 1916. The extreme increases in production costs, such as the advance from 30 cents to 75 cents per crate, and the cost of the crate itself from 18 cents to 50 cents, indicate that prices need not drop to the levels of the period referred to, to bring distress to the grower. The shipment of berries for juice purposes to the United States, which has marked the year 1920, are hardly expected to continue. In view of the very heavy increase in the price of the United States; and this makes it the more imperative that the Canadian market should be preserved to the Canadian grower. That such a course would result, not only in a more stable industry here, but a more uniform supply at fair prices to the Canadian consumer, we have already indicated from past experience. The opinion of this Executive is accordingly that the duties on berries should be continued; the present 2 cents per pound must be regarded as little more than a nominal figure; if we are not to return to the pre-war basis of values, it marks a decided reduction in percentage of protection. Past experience has shown that it is insufficient to prevent altogether a reduction in our production in fair prices to the grower. We cannot expect to avoid altogether the drawbacks inherent in the situation. Under more favorable conditions the effect of such a duty would be sufficiently great to turn the demand to B. C. berries. Altogether the old basis is inadequate, and sufficient to encourage the extension of production to the maximum of the demands of our logical markets, and to keep the industry going during the apparently inevitable periods of demoralization, price-cutting and dumping of imported fruits.

The Duty on Canned and Preserved Fruits.
One very interesting feature of the fruit industry of this Province, to which we have not referred, is the steady, and in recent years rapid, expansion of the canning, jam-making, and allied industries. They are of course made possible by the increase in fruit production, and are no doubt very contributory to grow. Without accurate figures to support the statement we are under the impression that they are making each year an increasing proportion of our fruit, and certainly these industries have made possible the present scale of values. The duty on fruit is accordingly to be considered in the fruit grower's case, but the comparison of the present duty with the duty on the fruit produced in other countries is not a fair one.

Our present duty on fruit is based on the weight of the fruit, and not on the value. This is a very old system, and it is not a fair one. The duty on fruit is accordingly to be considered in the fruit grower's case, but the comparison of the present duty with the duty on the fruit produced in other countries is not a fair one.

The province of British Columbia has developed a considerable industry in the production of tomatoes, cucumbers, celery, peppers, egg plant, head lettuce, and similar vegetables requiring a favorable climate. The shipments of this character from the Okanagan Valley alone last season, to the markets of the prairie, and the coast cities, aggregating some 2,500 tons, while the production of early cabbage, carrots, beets, rhubarb, and other vegetables, in advance of the prairie crops of the same kinds, was nearly as great in volume. The industry had led naturally to the canning of tomatoes, and of cucumbers, cauliflower and other vegetables for a pickle industry also.

The shipments of these vegetables is closely connected with that of fruit, the mixed cars during the summer months usually carrying several tons each of vegetables. This has enabled greatly in providing the prairie consumer, especially in the smaller places, with their preserving fruit and picking vegetables at the minimum of cost and in the best of condition.

The price for the fruit is fixed by the duty of 20% on the value of the fruit. The price for the vegetables is fixed by the duty of 10% on the value of the vegetables. This has enabled greatly in providing the prairie consumer, especially in the smaller places, with their preserving fruit and picking vegetables at the minimum of cost and in the best of condition.

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for drying must be so taken care of. We would accordingly recommend that this be suitably provided for.

Depreciation of Money Reduces

Before concluding we wish to mention this matter, and state our views. The import duties are all specific; none are ad valorem. For example on apples, \$1.00 per barrel cherries 2c. per pound.

When the present duties were set years ago, a fair price on cherries was 6 cents per pound, the protection amounted to 33-1/3 per cent. But the recent depreciation in the value of money has roughly doubled the cost of production and the selling price of fruit; accordingly on a fair price of 12 cents, the protection of 2 cents is now only 16-2/3 per cent. Similarly \$1.00 per barrel on apples offered roughly 30 per cent. on a fair price in 1915, but only 15 per cent. on a fair price under present conditions.

The depreciation of the dollar has materially reduced the degree of protection. We ask that this consideration be given due weight in the revision of specific duties.

This is not to suggest that the fruit industry desires a change in the ad valorem basis. Fruit prices fluctuate so rapidly and so widely that ad valorem duties are extremely difficult to apply. Frequently fruit has no rateable value at shipping point, and is shipped on consignment in the hope that it may have a value when it reaches destination. The great disadvantage of the ad valorem basis is that it affords least protection when it is needed most, i.e. on a very low or entirely demoralized market, while the ad valorem basis of value is undeniably enhances prices on high markets. The specific duty tends to stability, and stability is the great need of the fruit industry.

Summary and Conclusion.

In the foregoing brief, it has been our purpose to demonstrate the following:

(1) Our fruit industry, in attaining to production of 5,000 carloads of fruit, has made good, and has warranted the protection afforded it by the people of Canada. The production has justified the protection.

(2) The protection afforded has been applied by the industry in a conservative manner; the amount of protection has not of itself prevented great hardship to the growers over long periods, but it has been sufficient to save the situation.

(3) British Columbia fruits are now being produced in quantities generally equal to or exceeding the demands of Western Canada, and the production is increasing.

(4) The retention of duties much on the scale of the present is warranted, and in fact required, by the facts that in competitors in practically all lines are able to put their profits on the markets ten days earlier than we are; that we are all the time compelled to meet the lowest price of each season for the great bulk of the crop; and that there are recurrent periods, apparently inevitable in the business, when foreign fruits are dumped on our markets at far less than costs of production.

(5) That the increased duty on apples has resulted in the saving of the apple industry; that the production of apples has more than tripled since the duty was increased; and that the selling prices in Canada have not exceeded selling prices to Great Britain or the United States for the same varieties and grades; and further that the selling prices of apples have not advanced more than those of other fruits, on which there was no similar advance in duty.

(6) That on berries, pears, and most stone fruits, the production is now, or shortly will be, in excess of the demands of Western Canada and that the industry will ensure a full supply, made doubly sure by reason of the practical difficulties of shipment to other markets.

(7) That we are asking for renewed protection on peaches, admitting that production has not fully justified the action on the ground of exceptional misfortune to this part of the industry which is essential to the rest, and to the consumer.

(8) That in all their recommendations, it is the desire of the fruit growers to ask nothing that is not going to be justified by ample production, and nothing that imposes an unfair burden on the consumer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MINERS' LEADERS SUSPEND STRIKE

Great Anti-strike Demonstration of Women in London May Have Influenced Decision.

London, Sept. 24.—As a result of a further conference with Premier Lloyd George concerning the threatened coal strike, the miners' executive body decided today to recommend to the delegates of miners who met this afternoon, that the strike notices, which are effective Saturday, be suspended one week to enable the miners to meet the owners as suggested by the Premier.

The Premier's proposal was that a basic line be fixed for coal output at a sufficiently low level to ensure a wage increase if any reasonable rate of production is maintained.

The recommendation of the executive body was endorsed by the miners' delegates at their meeting later in the afternoon, and it was decided to suspend the strike for one week as requested by the Premier.

A Striking Protest by Colliers' Wives.
If the British coal strike is finally averted, it will be to the women of England, principally the wives of the would-be strikers, that much of the credit will go.

Their opposition took the form of a mass meeting in London Thursday, a meeting which brought from Wales, from Yorkshire, Lancashire and Northumberland hundreds and thousands of women who fear the suffering caused by the coming industrial war.

And while they were staging their procession of protest, the miners' executive was debating the question in a session that dragged through the afternoon and far into the night before it agreed to meet the Premier's wishes. The women's protest was a striking demonstration of the wide political variance of husbands and wives. The men are almost solidly for the strike. The women are almost as solidly against it. In the great procession that passed through London they carried these banners:

"The strike means starvation for millions of British children."
The speakers were constantly interrupted by "hockers," who denounced bitterly in turn those leading the strike movement and those opposed to it.

At the end, resolutions were passed condemning the miners' action and blaming the situation on the unions' executives.

"Robert Smillie should be put in the Tower," said Mrs. Hartley, one of the Yorkshire women leaders. "I've got him marked. The Yorkshire miners' wives don't want any strike and if Smillie ever heard what's being said about him he would quake in his shoes."

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ALEXANDER MUNRO.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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Dairy Products.
Butter, Dairy, per lb.....65c and 70c
Butter, Kelowna Creamery, per lb.....75c
Butter, Vernon Creamery, per lb.....75c
Butter, Creamery, per lb.....70c and 75c
Cooking Butter, per lb.....60c
Cheese, Canadian, per lb.....45c
Cheese, Stilton, per lb.....50c
Cheese, Swiss, per lb.....45c
Eggs, new laid.....50c
Dry Onions, 6 lbs. for.....25c

Fruits.
Apples, per lb.....50c
Plums, per crate.....\$1.50-\$2.00
Strawberries, per box.....30c
Peaches, per crate.....\$2.00 to \$2.50
Plums, per lb.....10c

Vegetables.
Potatoes, per sack.....\$2.25
Carrots, 8 lbs. for.....25c
Beets, 8 lbs. for.....25c
Turnips, per lb.....10c
Tomatoes, per lb.....2c

Flour.
48 lb. Bags.....\$4.15
98 lb. Bags.....\$5.00

Sugar.
Granulated B. C. Cane, 100-lb.....\$23.00
Granulated P. C. 20-lb. sack.....\$4.60
Lump Sugar, 2-lb. boxes.....60c
Brown Sugar, per lb.....25c
Syrup, maple, bottle.....\$1.25
Syrup, pure maple, per 1/2 gal.....\$2.25
Honey, comb.....50c
Honey.....70c
1 pint.....\$1.25
1 quart.....\$2.50

Parm Produce.
(Retail Prices.)
Oats, No. 1, per ton.....\$70.00
Crushed Oats, per ton.....\$72.00
Shorts, per sack.....\$3.00
Bran, per sack.....\$3.00
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Tuesdays of each
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All independent
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a hearty welcome.

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Meet First and Third Fridays of each
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There will be no meeting of the
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all high grade Scotch, American
and Italian Monuments.
Estimates furnished on Cut
Grave, Rough Block, and Monu-
ments in ORIENTAL GRANITE.
Stoneyard: First Street, VERNON
Quarries and cutting Plant
OKANAGAN LAKE, B.C.

The City Churches

METHODIST CHURCH
Corner Eighth and Tronson.
Rev. George W. Dean, Minister.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3—MISSIONARY
DAY.
11 a.m.—Morning service. Object ser-
mon to Young People "Barnacles."
2:30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible
Classes.
7:30 p.m.—Mass meeting in Empress
Theatre. No service in church.
All welcome to every service.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH
MARA AVENUE
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3.
Holy Communion 8 a.m.
Matins and Holy Communion 11 a.m.
Sunday School and Youth's Bible
Class 2:30 p.m.
Harvest Thanksgiving Service October
7th.

**ST. ANDREW'S
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**
MARA AVENUE
Minister, Rev. Lennox Fraser
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3.
11 a.m.—Communion and address by
Minister.
2:30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7:30 p.m.—Union service in Empress
Theatre. "Prohibition versus Gov-
ernment Control."

BAPTIST CHURCH
Corner Tronson and Whelan.
Pastor, Rev. L. A. Lockhart.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3.
Morning—"Talks on the Sermon on the
Mount." (Continued).
Evening—Mass meeting in Empress
Theatre. All welcome.
Sunday School and Bible Class, 2:30
p.m.
Wednesday—Prayer meeting, 8 p.m.
Friday—Young People's meeting.
Poverty social. All welcome.

**ST. JAMES CATHOLIC
CHURCH**
Vernon, B.C.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3.
Mass 11:00 a.m.
Sunday School 10:15 a.m.
Luncheon 9:30 a.m.

**Christian Science
Services are held in the
Odd Fellows Hall, Vernon, on
Sundays at 11 a.m.**

**No Effect without a Cause—III health is
the Effect. Remove the Cause the
Effect Disappears.**
Your local Chiropractor will gladly ex-
plain the Cause and how to remove it.
Consultation Free. Investigate.

E. W. Prowse
Graduate Chiropractor
Vernon News Building.
Office Hours: 1:30 to 6:30 p.m. and by
appointment. Phone 454.

**The Veteran's
Fish Market**
FRESH SUPPLY OF FISH
DAILY
FRESH SALMON
" HALLIBUT
" COD
" SOLES
and all Fresh Fish in Season.
Also Smoked Fish of all kinds.
Oysters, Shrimps and Crabs al-
ways on hand.

H. FORD
Phone 399 141 Barnard Ave.

I. V. Sauder Co.
Schubert St. and Railway Ave.
Near C. P. R. Depot
VERNON, B.C.
Box 217 Phone 341
Hide Lineage No. 100
References: Royal Bank, Vernon.

Finch & Co.
COAL
AND
WOOD
PHONE 248
AGENTS—IMPERIAL OIL, Ltd.

**WILSON'S
FLY PADS**
WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN
\$25 WORTH OF ANY
STICKY FLY CATCHER
Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug-
stores, Grocers and General Stores.

SHILOH
30 DROPS COUGHS
SINCE 1870
Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug-
stores, Grocers and General Stores.

**VERNON GRANITE AND
MARBLE WORKS**
Manufacturers and Importers of
all high grade Scotch, American
and Italian Monuments.
Estimates furnished on Cut
Grave, Rough Block, and Monu-
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Agriculture and Education

By Jno. R. Brown, Box 412, Vernon, B.C.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.
Under the present Canadian system
of government, the Governor-General
who is appointed by the British Gov-
ernment, calls upon the leader of the
party in power to select the members
of the ministry. They become the heads
of the different departments of the
public service and constitute the ex-
ecutive committee in charge of the
administration of Dominion affairs. By
means of the party caucus, this method
of selection has been, as a rule, satis-
factory to a majority of the party.

The question arises whether it would
not be better to have the members
elected in open session of parliament
as are the Speaker and the parliament-
ary committees of the Commons. This
would provide the legal machinery for
giving parliament direct control of the
individual selection of the Governor's
advisers which at present does not
exist. While party lines prevail, the
party electoral vote should be exer-
cised in determining this direct con-
trol. Aside from mere partyism an op-
portunity would thus be provided for
the election of ministers on account of
their special fitness for office rather
than because of their race, creed, pro-
vincial or other connections.

By Section 54 of the B. N. A. Act, no
money bill for any purpose can be
voted unless by recommendation of the
Governor-General, that is by the Min-
istry. This would appear to give the
Ministry undue power. It would seem
that in the exercise of his parliament-
ary duties any member should be able
to introduce such a bill on his own
responsibility if he considered it nec-
essary and if supported by a majority
the bill should pass. The House of
Commons should not be subject to the
Ministry but the Ministry to the House.
Upon his appointment as a cabinet
minister, a member of the Commons is
required to be re-elected by his con-
stituents or failing in this, to be elected
for another constituency in order to
retain his membership in the Ministry.
In the case of a Senator being appoint-
ed to the Ministry, the re-election steps
are unnecessary. And it would seem
that they are no more necessary on the
part of the member of the Commons.
He has been elected for the life of the
House and should be as eligible as any
other member of parliament in that
respect for any position for which he
may be selected. If selected as a min-
ister of the Crown he acts for the whole
Canadian people and not merely for
those of his own constituency. Should
he be defeated, and it were considered
desirable that his services be retained
by the Government, a safe seat could
readily be arranged for. The principle
of endorsement by the people is dis-
posed of in such an effective or eva-
sive manner that it might be dispensed
with, and the expense of one or more
by-elections saved.

During the war the number of cabin-
et ministers has varied but fourteen
is about the usual number. On ac-
count of the recent increase of salaries
the Premier now receives \$15,000 a year,
and the other members \$10,000 each,
besides their salaries as members of
parliament. For electoral pur-
poses the country is divided into
constituencies and with a few excep-
tions, each returns one member no
matter what its population may be.

By the British North America Act
the unit of population for electoral
districts is formed by dividing the
population of Quebec, as found by the
last decennial census, by the number 65
the fixed number of Quebec members.
In actual practice it has been found
that, according to the census returns,
the population of the various districts
varies very much from the unit as found
in the manner described. An electoral
district could be named having had
seven times the population of another
in the same province and it has been
possible for members to say that they
represented from two to seven times
as many people as another member
represented. Much has been said of
the boasted principle of representation
by population but it is not carried into
effect. Nor can it be. If the popula-
tion of all electoral districts were
made equal, they would be un-
equal tomorrow.

In a contested election, the candidate
securing the greatest number of bal-
lots properly marked in his favor is,
or should be, elected member. The
election is not determined by the popu-
lation of the district, but by the votes
cast by the qualified electors and
by the qualified electors and a
proper representation of these is what
should be aimed at, and, if possible,
effected. "Representation by popula-
tion" should be replaced by "Represen-
tation by electors."

Under party government as carried
on by the Liberals and Conservatives,
for example, a proper representation of
party strength would have been ex-
pected but it did not exist. To illus-
trate, suppose the vote of five con-
servative No. 1, 2,300; No. 2, 1,900; No. 3,
1,600; No. 4, 2,500; No. 5, 1,700; total,
12,000; Liberal, No. 1, 1,200; No. 2,
2,000; No. 3, 1,500; No. 4, 1,200; No. 5,
1,900; total, 8,000. Two Conservative
and three Liberal members are elected.
As far as these districts are concerned
the Liberals have a majority of one on
the party vote of the representatives
of 12,000 Conservatives and 8,000 Lib-
erals. The parliamentary vote should
be exactly the reverse, three Conserva-
tives and two Liberals. This, however,
could be given in which the majority
in an electoral district has been larger
than the combined majorities of the
opposite party in several neighboring
districts. It has thus been possible for
a majority of the members to be elect-
ed by a minority of the electoral vote.
The members have been put forth and
proved to their own satisfaction by one
or other of the two old-line parties in
Great Britain and in Canada. If par-
tyism is to prevail, the party having
a majority of the electoral vote should
also have a majority, or be equivalent
therein, in the House of Commons.
Conservative and Liberal are equal
in Parliament. This could be effected
by giving each party member the
equivalent of the vote polled at his
election. The member for constituency
No. 1 would have a vote of 2,300 for
and 1,200 against a Conservative mo-
tion or a majority vote of 2,000 for a
Liberal motion. This would be a
conservative vote of 12,000 against a
Liberal vote of 8,000 or a Conservative
majority of 4,000 out of a total
electoral vote of 20,000 in the five con-
stituencies that formerly returned a Lib-
eral majority of one out of five
members. For all the constituency
taken together, the party receiving a
majority of the sum total of the elec-
toral vote should win the right of
power in the House of Commons.

A member elected by a constituency
would be entitled to the entire elec-
toral vote of the constituency.

From a party standpoint the election
of the party leader is a matter of im-
portance. It is the party leader who
represents the party in the House of
Commons. The party leader is the
person who is responsible for the
conduct of the party in the House of
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Rheumatism

Now is the time
to get rid of it!
Nature is pulling for you—
The warm weather's here—
This is your chance—
grasp it—take

**Templeton's
Rheumatic
Capsules**

Get it out of your system the
easiest way!
Sold by reliable druggists for a
dollar. Ask our agent or write
us for a free sample. Temple-
ton's, 142 King St. W., Toronto, 22

Local Agent, R. E. Berry, Ltd.

mander) would be impossible. (3)
The number of representatives could
be reduced considerably and a large
saving be effected on account of legisla-
tion. At present there are about 221
members—vacancies not considered—
and on account of the recent increase
of the sessional indemnity from \$2,500
to \$4,000, the total amount alone will
amount to over \$800,000 besides mile-
age, franking and other privileges. A
house of half the number would be
quite sufficient for present parliament-
ary purposes. Practically the bulk of
the work is now done by half the mem-
bers. Adjunct constituencies could
be united so that electoral judicial and
municipal boundaries coincide as far
as possible.

With enlarged constituencies, it
would be expected that men of wide
views and better business ability
would become candidates and the re-
sult would be the election of members
who would perform their parliament-
ary duties in a broadminded manner,
rather than in a narrow partisan spirit.
With abolition of the Senate, the
adoption of Direct Legislation, and
enlarged constituencies, the views of
the electors would be properly ascer-
tained and carried into effect. Under
such a system the old party lines,
which are gradually losing their grip
on the electors, would be likely to
soon disappear and the House of Com-
mons become truly representative of
the varied interests of a progressive
Canadian people.

**BAKING QUALITY OF THE
LOWER GRADES OF FLOUR**

(Experimental Farming Note.)
With the ever increasing cost of liv-
ing, it has become necessary to find
corresponding means of saving. The
housewife is the person on whom most
of the responsibility of economizing
rests. The use of some of the cheaper
grades of flour instead of the highly
expensive first patent is another means
of saving that may be added to the al-
ready long list. During the war, all
members of the community were forced
to use government standard flour
which was of a lower grade than most
people had been accustomed to. Never-
theless, most of the bakers succeeded
in furnishing bread as good as that
made of the standard lower grade
flour and the war-time bread was
really superior as a food to the ex-
tremely white product in use previous-
ly. Lower grades of flour somewhat
similar to the government standard
flour can always be purchased but are
not usually of good quality. The
count of their inferior color. These
second and third grade flours, however,
contain a higher percentage of protein
and assimilable phosphates. These
features are distinctly advantageous.

While the lower grades of flour may
require slight modification in the
baking method in order to produce
the best possible bread, these changes
are not serious and as a rule, no diffi-
culty whatever will be experienced in
handling such flours. When we con-
sider the lower price of the cheaper
grades of flour and their high nutritive
value, we see two distinct advantages
in using them. The claims made for
the whiter flours are nearly always
much exaggerated and are sometimes
quite absurd, and the public would do
well to insist on obtaining the really
superior materials which are sold as
inferior.

P. RUSSELL COWAN,
Consultant.

**ENORMOUS YIELD
IS ANTICIPATED**

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—The Dominion
Bureau of Statistics has issued the fol-
lowing report on the yield and condi-
tion of field crops in Canada as com-
piled from the returns of crop corre-
spondents at the end of August.

The first reports made by crop cor-
respondents on the average yields per
acre of wheat, oats, barley, rye and
corn show that for the whole of
Canada the yields per acre for aprils
wheat are 16½ bushels, as compared
with 15½ bushels last year; for oats,
25½ bushels, compared with 26½
bushels last year; for barley, 25½
bushels, compared with 21½ bushels
last year; for rye, 17½ bushels, com-
pared with 12½ bushels last year, and
for flax seed, 14 bushels, compared
with 5 bushels last year.

The preliminary estimate for the
whole of Canada total yield is as fol-
lows: Wheat, 286,400,000 bushels, as
against 192,500,000 bushels last year;
oats, 666,710,000, as against 594,385,000;
barley, 64,250,000, as against 55,385,000;
rye, 12,915,000, as against 10,207,000
bushels, and flax seed, 11,000,000, as
against 5,472,800 bushels.

A Paris Chemist has Discov-
ered How to Grow Hair

In Paris the ladies have entirely
abandoned the use of hair, which is due
entirely to this new discovery.
It has been proven that certain herbs
contain ingredients that will positively
grow hair. That they contain this
long looked for article is proven every
day.

The French are now planning on the
market a preparation containing the
extract from these herbs and leaves, which
has a permanent effect.

This preparation is called "HERB-
MAYE FRENCH HAIR TONIC" and is
sold with a guarantee to return
money if it does not grow hair on bald
heads. It is sold in bottles of 1/2 lb.
and 1 lb. at 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. at 1/2 lb.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President. SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H.V.F. JONES, Asst. Gen'l Manager.

Capital Paid Up, \$15,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000

BANKING SERVICE
Your banking requirements may be entrusted to
this Bank with every confidence that careful
and efficient service will be rendered.
Consult the manager.

J. I. E. CORBET, Manager VERNON BRANCH

**THE ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA**

FARMERS' SONS AND DAUGHTERS HAVE GREAT
OPPORTUNITIES TODAY

They never had better chances to make and to save money.
Now is the time to lay the foundation of future prosperity
by cultivating the habit of thrift.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH
Vernon Branch.....W. A. Butchart, Manager
Lumby Branch.....Jas. Baxter, Manager

Capital and Reserves.....\$36,000,000
Total Resources.....\$584,000,000

DELCO LIGHT
THE LIGHT AND POWER PLANT FOR
COUNTRY HOUSE AND FARM

Air Cooled — Burns Kerosene — Will operate
Washing Machine, Electric Iron, Toaster, Etc.

J. M. EDGAR, Electrical Contractor
P. O. Box 127 VERNON, B.C. Phone 164
Automobile Storage Battery Service Station

**The BEST YET ORCHARD
LADDER**

Call and see them at
J. F. STANTON'S
Corner Seventh and Tronson Sts. Vernon, B.C.

**RUBBER
STAMPS**

DO NOT WAIT until you are just
ready to use them before order-
ing your RUBBER STAMPS for
the season. Make up an order for your
season's requirements, as far as you can
judge, and send it in. We can give you
prompt service and the best quality of
workmanship in any kind of Rubber
Stamps.

Stamp Pads and Ink in Stock.

VERNON NEWS

CIVIC PRIDE
Goodly pastures make fat sheep.
This also plainly seen
That goodly stores alone can
keep
A Town From Growing Lean.

So, Let us keep our home
town fat,
Let

Fourteen.

LUMBERMEN OBJECT TO TARIFF CHANGES

Vancouver, Sept. 24. — Supporting their claim with an array of facts and figures giving a complete and comprehensive review of conditions in the lumber industry in which emphasis is placed upon the large number of men employed, the huge sum represented by the industry's annual payroll, and the great future ahead of the industry by a measure of proper protection against unfair competition, excessive freight rates and other handicaps, the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association appealed to the federal tariff commission at its sitting here today to maintain the existing tariff on the 30 per cent. of their products affected by the tariff, in order that the market offering be conserved for Canadian mills.

Seventy per cent. of lumber products entering into ordinary construction is not afforded protection at present, it was pointed out, and that full advantage has been taken of this situation, is evidenced by the large imports into the four western provinces from the mills of the United States of non-durable lumber, for which the figures were quoted. The value of these imports, it was stated, had been as low as

\$4,000,000, reached the high figure of \$27,000,000, and rested last year at \$11,000,000.

Provides Big Payroll.

Some interesting sidelights on the importance of the industry to British Columbia were furnished by Mr. J. D. McCormack, vice-president of the Lumbermen's Association, when he stated that under the heading of logging the annual payroll in British Columbia was \$12,935,910; sawmilling \$9,764,410; shingle mills \$2,522,730; logging rail-ways \$1,722,630; paper mills \$3,163,335; box, sash and doors, planing mills and other woodworking plants \$1,200,000, and all other wage-earners included in the Workmen's Compensation Act \$90,000, making a total of \$21,009,015 disbursed annually among 101,000 employees.

"The number of men who depend upon the lumber industry for their livelihood is about 25 per cent. of the total number of persons employed in this province, and also that the annual payroll is again about 25 per cent. of the entire industrial payroll of B.C., omitting clerical staff, travelers and others, who, if included, would increase the total by about 10 per cent."

Dealing with the competition British Columbia mills are compelled to

meet, Mr. McCormack stated that the yellow pine of gulf coast mills of the southern states reaches the market of Ontario and the provinces east of there at rates from 35 to 50 per cent. per hundred-weight less than the British Columbia coast rates. This was equivalent to from \$8.25 to \$12.00 per thousand on lumber further manufactured, as defined by the tariff. The mills of Oregon and Washington also enjoyed equal rates in the Canadian northwest and eastern markets. In view of the higher cost of production here, these were further reasons why some measure of protection was absolutely necessary for the lumber industry of the province.

SALMON RIVER

Mr. and Mrs. Giles, who have been in the valley for the past few weeks visiting with Mr. Giles' parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Freeze, left Armstrong last Thursday on their way to the coast, where Mrs. Giles will visit for a while.

Several of the folks from the valley visited the Fall Fairs in Armstrong and Salmon Arm last week.

The weather has been very disappointing the past few weeks, and has fallen every day, and the roads are in a very bad state, and so much hay and crops are waiting to be garnered and all in a very bad state owing to the continual rain.

Mr. R. Blackmore from Kamloops spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Heywood, and on Sunday he returned home accompanied by Mrs. Blackmore and children who have been visiting in the valley for two weeks.

A. J. Heywood and family visited Vernon last Thursday.

Mr. Redman took the usual morning service last Sunday at Mr. Petrie's. In future the service is to be held in the new school house at Heywood's Corner.

Mr. T. P. Andrews is away from home at present; he is working on the consolidated school in Armstrong.

Mr. Wade of Hendon returned home from the coast on Thursday, after being away for six months or more.

Mr. Wilson traded his Chevrolet car for a Ford, which he thinks will suit him better.

Mr. and Miss Chatham motored to Oyanis on Thursday last.

Mr. and Miss Hazel Wilson were visitors at Yankee Flat last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. White of "Yankee Flat" are moving this week to Kelowna, where all the "good people" seem to be making their homes lately.

Mrs. W. F. Smith returned last Friday to her home at Glenenna, after spending a week in Armstrong under the doctor's care.

Mr. and Mrs. McCumpsie and children who have been visiting in the valley, left on Monday for their home on the prairie.

Master Russell Freeze is visiting Armstrong for a few days, in the home of his grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gamble, Pleasant Valley.

Miss Carrie Scott came home last week and is visiting her parents for a while.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marshall spent last week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Petrie in the valley.

Mr. J. Scott with three men and one team are working on St. Ann's Hill, and widening it, which when done will be of great benefit to all travellers, and make the trip to Vernon much more enjoyable.

The Salmon Valley School re-opened on Monday with a new teacher in charge who is boarding at Mrs. Petrie's.

Mr. W. Wilson, Jr., left here on Monday to work at Falkland.

Itush Graham motored to Salmon Arm on Monday.

OKANAGAN CENTRE

Mr. M. P. Williams kindly threw open his home to members of the Tennis Club for a dance on Friday evening last. Owing to the bad weather there were not so many present as had been expected, but all who were there had a thoroughly enjoyable time.

We have had an unprecedented week of rain but in spite of adverse conditions many indefatigable people have been busy picking their Macintosh apples.

On Saturday the monthly meeting of the Women's Institute was held in the school. The programme arranged could not be carried out, but the members had a useful discussion about the communist menace to prohibition.

JEWS ARE SLAIN BY UKRAINIANS.

London, Sept. 25. More than 200 Jews were killed in the Galician province, instituted by the Ukrainians, according to the latest reports received in Kovno, says a dispatch from that city.

The Kiev correspondent of the Daily Herald, describing the recent pogroms, declares that 10,000 new refugees have reached Kiev, and predicts that if nothing is done to relieve them they will be worse off than the refugees of last winter.

U. S. MINERS THREATENING.

Bridgport, Ohio, Sept. 25. Representatives of 15,000 United Mine Workers of America officials here yesterday that the men would strike on September 25 unless the operators complied with their demands for compensation for the removal of stones.

"How's your husband getting along, Mrs. Forsythe?"

"Well, sometimes he's better and sometimes he's worse, but from the way he groans and takes on when he's better, I think he's better when he's worse."

Just as the train was about to start, a very stout man struggled into a carriage and sank into a seat, breathing heavily.

A small boy who sat opposite appeared to be fascinated. His ardent gaze eventually began to wander the fat man, who demanded angrily:

"What are you staring at me for?"

"Please, sir," replied the lad, "there's nowhere else to look."

COMING!
"THE SAGEBRUSHER"
OCT. 8th & 9th

Watkin's Garage

FORDSON CALENDAR

JANUARY
Corn-shelling, feed grinding, baling, stump pulling, wood sawing, hauling, logging.

FEBRUARY
Corn-shelling, baling, feed grinding, wood sawing, stock breaking.

MARCH
Plowing, disking, rolling wheat, dragging roads, stump pulling.

APRIL
Plowing, disking, seeding, road building, stump pulling, manure spreading.

MAY
Plowing, disking, road dragging, harrowing corn.

JUNE
Road dragging, harvesting, haying, hauling, baling.

JULY
Harvesting, threshing, plowing, baling, disking.

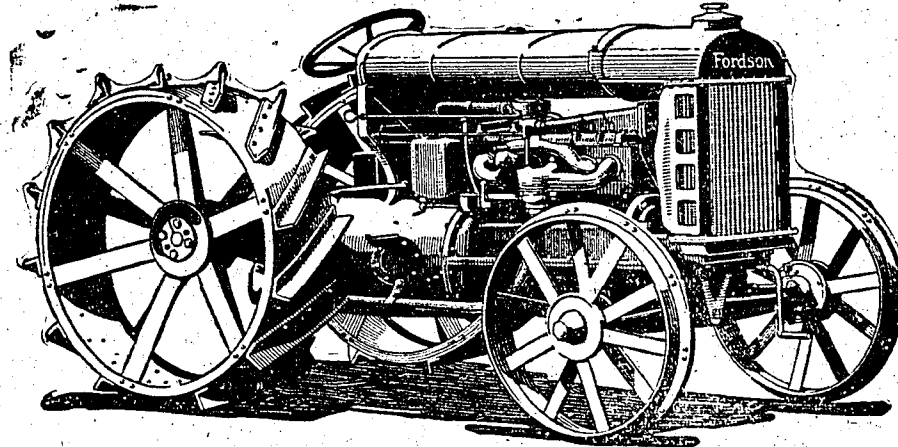
AUGUST
Plowing, pulverizing, disking, threshing, baling and corn harvesting.

SEPTEMBER
Seeding, threshing, silo-filling, haying, hauling, harvesting.

OCTOBER
Plowing, seeding, baling, clover hulling, stump pulling.

NOVEMBER
Corn-shelling, plowing, clover hulling.

DECEMBER
Corn-shelling, hauling, feed-grinding, corn-shredding, straw-baling.

**BUILT FOR SERVICE**

CARLOAD OF THESE TRACTORS JUST ARRIVED, AND THE PRICE IS RIGHT. \$790 F. O. B. DEARBORN

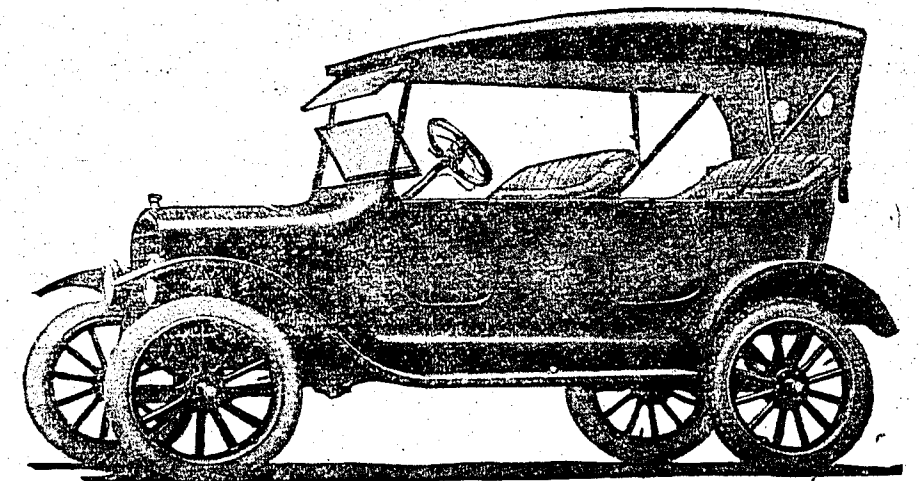
This is the only carload which will be available to us this year.

CARLOAD OF

Touring Cars and Sedans

TO HAND AT THE NEW PRICES

Touring Cars \$775 f.o.b. Ford, Ont. Sedans \$1,200 f.o.b. Ford, Ont.



Winter Program

Literary and Musical series (including Chataqua) to be held in Vernon Methodist Church during the coming winter months.

OCTOBER 6

Dramatic Recital--Miss Theresa M. Siegel
in "The Sign of the Cross"

OCTOBER 25

Chataqua--The Mozart Ladies' Quartette
Vocal and Instrumental Selections, Readings and costumed numbers.

NOVEMBER 23

Elocutionary Entertainment--Miss Nickawa
the Cree Indian girl, in her readings of Pauline Johnson's works, sentimental and humorous selections.

JANUARY 21

Chataqua--The Windsor Glee Quartette
including Evan Lloyd, tenor robusto, in character singing and "COSTER" songs.

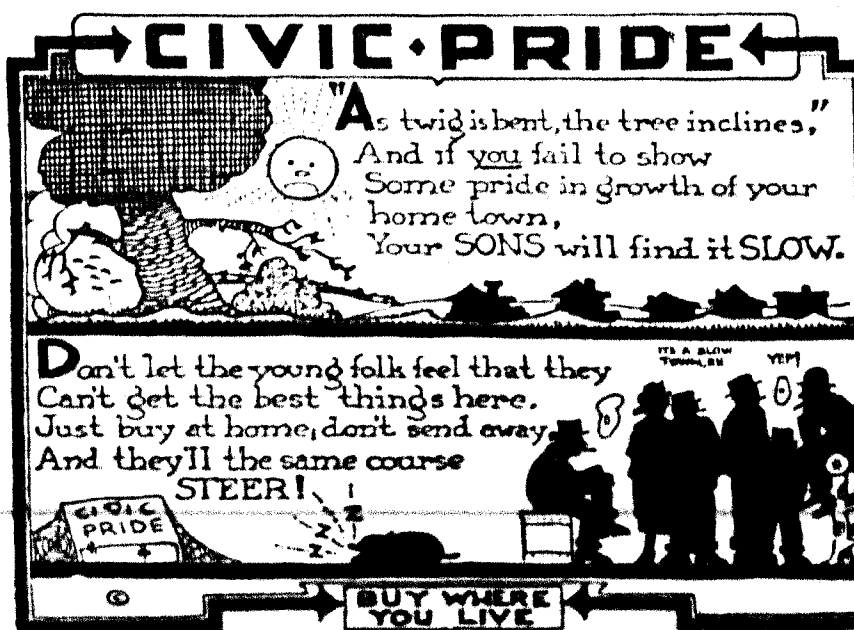
FEBRUARY 18

Chataqua--The Maoris

native New Zealanders, in their representation of Maori life and interpretations of the beautiful native songs of their homeland.

FIVE HIGH GRADE ENTERTAINMENTS

Season tickets for whole course \$3.50 (adults). Children 14 years and under \$1.75. Mail order booking opens Friday, September 24th, Box 516. As seating capacity is very limited and the demand for tickets will be heavy we advise you booking early to avoid disappointment. Don't miss this, the finest winter program yet arranged to please everybody.



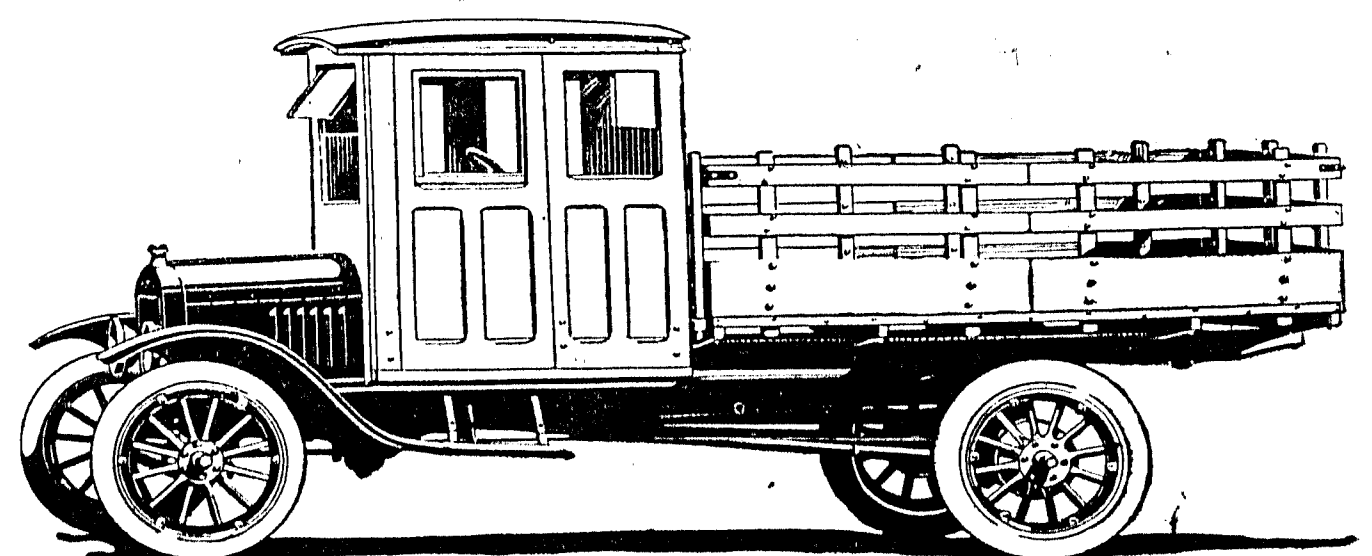
CIVIC PRIDE

"As twigs bend, the tree inclines." And if you fail to show some pride in growth of your home town, Your SONS will find it SLOW.

Don't let the young folk feel that they can't get the best things here. Just buy at home, don't send away. And they'll take the same course STEER!

BUY WHERE YOU LIVE

FORD ONE TON TRUCK

Built for Service**CARLOAD JUST ARRIVED****\$750.00 F. O. B. Ford**

THE FORD One Ton Truck is built for Service. It is the final answer to the high cost of haulage problems of the merchant, manufacturer and farmer. For speedy deliveries; for day in and day out duty under all conditions; for low original investment; for low cost of maintenance; for availability of repairs; for high resale value at any age and for actual service rendered in proportion to the dollar invested the Ford One Ton Truck is a dividend payer.

Watch for the new Ford Sedan
Will arrive next week. \$1250 F. O. B. Ford

WATKIN'S GARAGE

EXCLUSIVE FORD DEALER**VERNON, B. C.**